THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Great Men of the Confederacy on the Situation—Opinions of Lee, Hood, Buckner, and Wheeler—Good Advice to the Southern People, Etc. Etc.

General Lee.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 31.—After a tardy and disagreeable ride over the most miry road, from the Natural Bridge to this place, that it has ever been my misfortune to witness, I arrived here this evening, having accomplished a distance of fourteen miles in seven hours, which will give a faint idea of the horrible state of the roads in this country. Having a letter of introduction to General Lee, I called at his residence late this evening, and was received by himself in a kind but courtly and dignified manner. I found him to be all that has been said of him as a gentleman, and very shortly felt completely at ease in his presence. He was affable and very agreeable, and seemed to be well informed upon matters in his immediate locality and the condition of the State generally, in which he takes the deepest interest, the welfare of the people being evidently most at heart. He discussed, without any reserve whatever, all subjects on this head. The General said he believed the people in this section were probably in a better condition than those in almost any other part of the State, none of them being in actual want of the necessaries of life. Some cases of extreme destitution had recently been brought to his notice by letter, in the Southern portion of the State, and he mentioned one family of distinction who were suffering. He also related with some feeling the case of a lady in Alabama, who had written to her son, then at his college, to come home immediately, as she could no longer afford to pay his fees, and stating that of all the negroes they had had every one had deserted her save one, even those whom she before considered most faithful. This was on the line of some railroad, by which the negroes in its vicinity had nearly all emigrated to other States. Speaking of the colored population, to whom he is strongly attached, their propensity to congregate in towns and cities was to be deplored, rather than to work steadily on farms where their labor was at the present time so essential, and where they would be amply remunerated. A great many healthy, able-bodied men in this town were living on the earnings of their wives, who washed for the students at college, while they could obtain plenty of work in the country. The General also remarked that a letter he had received from Gen. Hampton had mentioned that a great deal of destitution existed both in South Carolina and Mississippi. His politics are, like those of General Grant, unknown, and, like that officer, he has a decided objection to be spoken of in connection with political affairs. I remarked—"General Hampton has been giving some sensible advice to the negroes in Columbia." To which he replied—"So I have heard. They will soon, doubtless, be able to judge for themselves, and should be educated to such a standard." Knowing his reticence with regard to matters politic, I alluded as delicately as possible to the reports that have recently been promulgated in the newspapers purporting to give his views as to the course the Southern people should pursue under the present circumstances, when he said:—"You must excuse me, sir, from expressing myself upon that subject. My position is a very peculiar one. I am a paroled prisoner, and have no right to speak upon political matters; and anything I may have said has only been among my immediate circle of friends, from whom it doubtless escaped unintentionally and reached the newspaper." I then remarked, "The reports alluded to have been published in the entire press of the country, and in this way will have a decided effect with the Southern people," which elicited the following:—"I wish the Southern people to take such measures as will most speedily restore them to their prosperity. With that view I was in favor of a convention to accept the terms of the Military bill, but now I learn that the Supplementary bill places that power in the hands of the military commander." I remarked such was the case, when he said, "I hope that every citizen who can vote will vote so as to secure the speedy restoration and welfare of the country." During our conversation the General said he disliked being paraded before the public in newspapers; but of such importance and general interest to the public are his opinions at the present time, that I feel it a duty to give them so far as I succeeded in obtaining them in a fair and legitimate manner. He confines himself to his own sphere of duties, and never even reads a newspaper, so that what he knows of the situation is heard in conversation with others. He remarked that he heard the Legislature were to reassemble, but he thought if the business of the session was completed they would be more wise in staying at home—an opinion in which numerous citizens of Virginia will concur. It is a noteworthy fact that while at all previous sessions of the College and Institute here quarrels and disturbances between the students and cadets were of frequent occurrence, such is the influence of General Lee's presence, and so great is the respect in which he is held by all, that they will make any sacrifices rather than have a quarrel that might reach his ears, and now a spirit of emulation for good behavior is engendered between them.

General Hood.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—General J. B. Hood is now the head of a large commercial house in this city. He received me very cordially, and expressed his views in a very candid and clear manner. If I do not mistake the tenor of his conversation, he is in favor of a cheerful and ready compliance on the part of the South with the terms of the Sherman bill, and the act supplementary thereto. He emphatically declares that from the Potomac to the Rio Grande the people earnestly desire peace, prosperity, and unity, and that further resistance to the Government never enters their thoughts. At the same time he feels that the South can never swallow the policy of the radicals, which is so diametrically at variance with the Constitution as interpreted by those who framed it. He has never considered that the South should surrender any right under the Constitution excepting slavery, and that having once more become good citizens under the Union, they should be protected in their rights of property, and not be asked to become parties to the disfranchisement of men they had selected to represent them in the forum or the field. While he is very glad that the South has not had anything to do with giving the negro the right of suffrage, he is in favor of gracefully yielding to the demands of Congress, and giving the negro the privilege of voting, convinced as he is that the negro's interests are synonymous with those of his old master, and that he will vote the conservative ticket throughout. The only fear that he expresses is that Congress may go further, and confiscate the property of parties who participated in the Rebellion. He is very firm in the belief that the negro will vote with the Southern people unless Congress, by promises of confiscating the property of Rebels for the benefit of negroes, bids higher than the South for the negro vote. The General believes that his people will generally register and exercise the franchise privilege under the law, and expressed the hope that the people, North and South, will unite in a determination to keep the radical majority strictly to the landmarks of the Constitution and laws. He emphatically denies that any portion of the Southern people, and especially the soldiers of the Confederacy, are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or that they have not accepted the verdict of lead and iron in good faith.

General Buckner, of Kentucky.

This gentleman's views are somewhat peculiar. He has always argued, and still insists, that when any people are oppressed they should resist, and if necessary use force for a redress of grievances. He considers that the Rebellion was begun at Washington, when encroachments were made upon the Constitution and efforts made to oppress the South. He declares that he entered the service to resist usurpation, and he still adheres to the idea that the Rebellion was justifiable; yet he is for cheerfully accepting the results, and gracefully yielding to such demands as the conquerors make, provided the manhood of the people is not jeopardized. The General, in course of conversation, remarked, "I think that the endurance of wrong that we cannot avoid is very different from making ourselves parties with others to effect wrongs. To apply that to the present emergency—Congress has deprived us of our constitutional rights; we ought to endure it as a patient people, and bide a time when conservatism will restore us to our former condition of things." On the question of negro suffrage, the General said the South must cheerfully accept it, and use the negro at the polls, teaching them their interests are identical with those of the whites; that they must consolidate the people and send to the State Convention men who truly express the sentiment of the people, which is opposed to disfranchising such men as Lee, Beauregard, and Johnston, who were elevated to the positions they filled by the voice of the people. If men of this class are to be disfranchised, the South should not be parties to it, but let the responsibility rest upon Congress. In answer to the question whether he thought the negro vote would be thrown for the conservatives, he said:—"We can divide the vote in the cities, but in the country we can vote the negro easily." He expressed his desire to see the South filled up by industrious laborers and capitalists from the North; but he feared in a few years this might result disastrously, for his experience showed that Northern men, after a few years' residence, became even more ultra Southern than natives of the soil, and the Southern people might have difficulty in holding them in check. He believed most of the people would register and exercise the franchise, but they never would vote if it involved the disfranchisement of their leaders. Let the radicals take the responsibility of that. Before the Southern people became parties to so great a wrong they should still remain out and suffer. "By adopting the Constitutional amendment," he said, "as proposed, and sending radicals to Congress from these States, we would be tying the hands of the Northern conservatives, and lending ourselves to the overthrow of the constitutional Government of our fathers, acts which we cannot consistently consent to."

General Wheeler.

I called also upon Major-General Wheeler, the celebrated cavalry raider. The General, to use his own words, is "in favor of peace, security, and the unity of the Government." He declared that he was no politician, but the war having ended disastrously to the South, they should accept the verdict in good faith, and, extending the hand of fellowship, unite with all true patriots to maintain the Federal Union and perpetuate its glory. I was very much pleased with the spirit manifested by the little *sabreur*, who is evidently sincere in the views he advanced. He declares that ever since his parole he has eschewed politics, and turned his attention to business, and that every Southerner should endeavor to advance the material interests of his country in preference to quarrelling with the victors for the purpose of securing better terms.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE FIRE IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Further Particulars—Statement of a Gentleman who Saw One of the Victims—Dr. Scuff's Statement—Condition of Sufferers, Etc. Etc.

Notwithstanding the exertions made to conceal from the public the true state of affairs in relation to the explosion which threatened to destroy the Academy of Music last Monday night, still the *Herald* is enabled to furnish additional facts in connection with the accident. The statements which have appeared and the rumors which have gained currency, that only one man has been injured, appear singularly incorrect when the following statements from eye witnesses of some of the sufferers have been perused:—

FROM A THIRD AVENUE CAR PASSENGER.

About five minutes after the explosion of the gas occurred on Monday evening last, at the Academy of Music, one of the victims, a boy about fifteen years of age, entered a Third avenue car, in which I was riding up town. The boy's hair was all singed round his head, and his face was in a complete blister, from chin to eyebrows. The passengers got up on his entering and asked the cause. He told it in a very few words:—"The gas," he said, "which had been left turned on, by some one's negligence, had filled the room; he went in to light it, and was blown out of the place." It was a wonder that the Academy had not been blown out, and that the roof had not fallen in, thus causing a general catastrophe. I think it showed great heartlessness, to say the least of it, to send this boy home to his residence in Fifty-ninth street, on a cold night, without first calling a doctor to attend to his sufferings. The managers seem to have no consideration for humanity.

Ascertaining that Dr. Henry Senff, of No. 109 Clinton place, had attended one of the boys who was burned at the time of the fire, he was visited last evening for the purpose of learning the condition of his patient. The following is his statement:—

DR. SENFF'S STATEMENT.

The boy whom I am treating for injuries sustained at the fire in the Academy of Music last Monday night, is very dangerously burned about the head, face, neck, both hands, and even in the inside of the mouth, tongue, and the palate; with care, after a long time, he will probably recover, but it will require great care and attention; I visit my patient daily.

The condition of James Cox, whose statement appeared yesterday, is somewhat improved. His father called at the Academy of Music yesterday in order to see if he could obtain any redress for the injuries received by his son, and he received little or no satisfaction. Mr Cox feels very much aggrieved at the treatment he has received.

The other boys, so far as ascertained, who were burned were much in the same condition as on the previous day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Alabama.

The following telegrams, published in the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* of April 1, are self-explanatory:—

FLORENCE, Ala, March 12.—To the Hon. John Sherman United States Senate, Washington City, D. C.—Is it proper for judges in Alabama to hold court for trial of civil and criminal cases in advance of instructions from the military commander to be appointed under the act for government of Rebel States?

S. C. POSSEY, W. B. WOOD,
Judges Fourth Circuit.

REPLY.

To S. C. Possey and W. B. Wood.—Certainly, go on in all respects with all civil tribunals.

JOHN SHERMAN.

A call for a convention of the Unconditional Union men of the State is issued, to meet at the Capitol in Montgomery on June 4. The end in view is stated to be that "of restoring the State of Alabama to her relations to the Federal Union, in accordance with the great principle of republican representative government, and the laws recently enacted by the Congress of the United States."

ANOTHER TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Shocking Exhibition of Parental Cruelty—Little Girl Beaten to Death by her Father.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday comes to us with the story of another child-whipping case, the whipping proving fatal. It says:—

"Intelligence was on Sunday afternoon conveyed to the Police Station to the effect that a little girl of ten years, named Louisa Barkhaus, a daughter of William Barkhaus, had died very suddenly that morning, and was then lying at the house No. 208 Morgan street, on the corner of Fourth street. The Coroner at once proceeded to the locality. He found living in the house a Norwegian family, who, in answer to his inquiries, said that the body of the dead child was lying in a bed-room on the ground floor, which, with a front room, they had sub-rented to Barkhaus; that the father and mother of the girl had gone away early that morning together. He and the Coroner went into the first of the two rooms. Leading back from this was a small room—so small that the bed which stood within left scarce space enough for the opening of the door. The ticking had been folded up near the head of the bed, and resting with the head and body upon it, lying diagonally across the bed, on its face, lay the corpse of the dead child, in its night clothes. The dress being bared down from the shoulder, revealed a sight which might well cause the stoutest heart to shudder with ill-suppressed horror. The back was one mass of bloody welts and discolored bruises, while the garments were stained with the blood which had been extravasated, and lay thick and clotty upon the surface of the skin. Turning the body upon its back, the spectacle which met the gaze was yet more dreadful. The neck bore plainly marks as if a violent hand had clutched it fast, causing the blood to collect in blue and purple spots, as under the prints of a man's fingers. The breast was discolored by the same welts of gore which marked the back, and the abdomen was streaked with blue and purple, such as blows from a rawhide cause. The expression of the face of the dead child was such as to indicate that she had died in all the agony of a death painful and violent in the extreme. The half-open eyes were yet staring, not with vacancy, but full of the expression of wild terror and the direst agony. From the face all color had vanished. The parents were gone no one knew where. Before they had left, however, and guided, perhaps, by the thought that no inquiry would be instituted as to the death of the child, a coffin had been procured and now lay open and ready to receive the dead, in the outer room. A beginning had also been made to prepare the corpse for burial; for fastened about the neck was a clean robe, strangely contrasting in its snowy purity with the blood-stained and gore-clotted garments which lay beneath it. The name of the party who rented these apartments to Barkhaus and his wife is Peterson. They said that Barkhaus and his wife were Hollanders, who had come to this country last summer, and whose knowledge of English was as yet very defective. Barkhaus is a carpenter, and the child was his only daughter. The child had seemed to them to be very quiet and inoffensive, and, withal, very bright. Yet for all this, Barkhaus, whom they represented to be a man of very strong passions, frequently beat his child so severely that often her cries were heard in the street. On Saturday morning, Mrs. Peterson said, Barkhaus was heard whipping the girl. It was nine o'clock. The door of her room was open, leading into a hall, from which a door led into the room of the Barkhaus family. She could hear very readily the sound of the blows, the angry voice of the father, occasionally joined by words from the mother, and above all the sobbing of the child. She says that the beating distressed her exceedingly. The child seemed to be in great agony, and the father, from his voice, to be in a whirlwind of rage. She says the beating continued almost uninterruptedly for nearly an hour, as it seemed to her. Finally, she was unable to endure it any further, and was on the point of going in to speak to the parents of the child, when she reflected that, as she knew not German, nor they her language or English, it would be useless. She put on her things to go out for interference, when the blows and loud talking ceased, and after a time the sobs of the child, becoming fainter and fainter, died away.

The girl was seen no more that day by the Petersons, nor did they hear her voice. About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, however, Mr. Peterson says that he was awoke and soon heard the voice of Barkhaus, the father, talking angrily to the child. Shortly after he heard the other take the girl into the front room. This was all. But about 7½ o'clock that morning an acquaintance of the Barkhaus' came to Peterson and told him that the girl was dead. On his return he learned that Barkhaus and his wife had left the house. They returned this evening, however, and slept that night in the same room with the dead child. Yesterday morning they again went away, leaving the preparations for their daughter's burial partly completed.

As soon as the Coroner had viewed the body he at once sent off for an officer, who, reaching the spot, was promptly detailed in search of Barkhaus. An hour's search sufficed to find him at the house of a friend on Carpenter street. He was taken into custody and lodged in a cell in the West Division Station House.

OBITUARY.

George Wythe Randolph.

By a telegram from Richmond we learn of the death of George Wythe Randolph, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and distinguished during the late war as the Confederate Secretary of War. The deceased was a native of Virginia, and received a military education at (we believe) the Virginia Military Institute. He also studied law, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion was pursuing his profession, and ranked among the ablest speakers and debaters at the bar of the old Commonwealth. Being an ardent supporter of the secession movement, hostilities had scarcely been inaugurated before he raised a company of artillery, serving with distinction and being rapidly promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. In 1862, upon the reorganization of the Confederate Cabinet, General Randolph was offered and accepted the position of Secretary of War. He entered upon his duties with vigor and determination, and under his skilful administration the Confederate army, which had been rapidly becoming demoralized, soon recovered its efficiency, and was enabled to force McClellan from his position in front of Richmond. The long train of victories which attended the Rebel arms during 1862 may be attributed principally to the great administrative powers of General Randolph. He was too independent, however, to satisfy Jefferson Davis, and a quarrel between the two resulted in his tendering his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. Seddon appointed to fill the vacancy. From the day General Randolph resigned the downfall of the Confederacy commenced, and it is doubtful if a reinforcement of one hundred thousand men would have done the Union cause as much good as did his retirement. For several years past the deceased had been afflicted with a severe bronchial affection, which threatened at one time during the war to carry him off. Personally General Randolph was an excellent man, and those who knew him speak in high terms of the purity of his private character.

A PRUDENT PROVISION.—The last Illinois Legislature passed a law making it a high misdemeanor for any manager of a lunatic asylum to receive any patient who had not been declared insane by a jury. A trial is granted to all patients now in confinement, who have not been found *non compos mentis* by a court.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

Commercial Report of To-Day at Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 5—Noon—Consols for money, 91; Illinois Central, 78¼; United States Five-twenties, 75¼; Erie Railroad, 38.

FRANKFORT, April 5—Noon.—United States bonds, 77⅞.

LONDON, April 5—Noon.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £118,000 in bullion.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—Noon.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sale of Cotton for the week at 60,000 bales, of which 13,000 were for speculation and export. Total stock in port, 668,000 bales, of which 370,000 bales were American. The market to-day is dull and inactive. The sales will probably be 7000 bales. Upland middlings, 12⅛d.; middling Orleans, 13d. Breadstuffs quiet, and all articles unchanged. In Provisions and Produce the quotations are totally unchanged.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Arrival of the Steamer North America.

LONDONDERRY, April 5—2 P. M.—The steamer North America, Captain Herr, from Portland on the 22d ult., has arrived.

Evening Report of Markets.

LONDON, April 5—2 P. M.—The market for United States bonds is firmer since noon, and the quotation has advanced ⅛. The market for sugar is somewhat easier, other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—2 P. M.—The Cotton market is rather easier.

Breadstuffs are firmer and prices tend upward. Corn and Wheat have advanced 3d. each. Petroleum has declined ⅛d. ℔ gallon for standard white. The latest sales are at 1s. 5½d.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Nomination of Ex-Rebels for Office—The Feeling in All Parties.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 5.

The Democrats in the Second Legislative district of Baltimore last night nominated seven noted secessionists as Delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. So it will be elsewhere.

The conservatives are greatly dissatisfied, but the radicals are rather pleased at this action.

MURDER OF GENERAL JOSEPH BAILEY.

The Hero of the Red River Dam Killed in Missouri While Discharging His Duties as Sheriff.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 4.—Ex-Brigadier-General Joseph Bailey, Sheriff of Vernon county, Missouri, was brutally murdered while discharging the duties of his office, by two brothers, Lewis and Perry Pixley, on the 26th ult. General Bailey will be remembered as the gallant officer whose ingenuity extricated Commodore Porter's gunboat fleet from a perilous situation at the time of the disastrous Banks expedition up the Red river in 1864. The affair caused intense excitement in the border counties. The citizens have subscribed $3000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers.

Fires in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—H. Varwig's spice mill, No. 423 Court street, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $5000.

The third and fourth stories of McHenry & Carson's gas-fitting establishment and Powell's gun store, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, were also burned this morning. Loss about $15,000.

Heavy Robbery at a Railroad Depot.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—A man named King was robbed of $38,000 at the Ohio and Mississippi depot yesterday.

TERRIBLE COAL MINE EXPLOSION IN VIRGINIA.

Seventy-five Miners Killed—The Pits Burning and the Bodies Unrecovered.

RICHMOND, April 4.—An explosion in the Clover Hill coal pits, Chesterfield county, occurred yesterday, and twenty-five white and fifty colored miners were killed. The pits to-day are burning, but the shafts are closed to extinguish the fire, so the bodies cannot be recovered.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A terrible explosion occurred on Wednesday evening about two o'clock, in the Bright Hope coal mine at Clover Hill pits, about thirty-one miles from Richmond, resulting in the loss of seventy persons killed. The following letter from the Superintendent of the coal pits explains the disaster:—

CLOVER HILL PITS, April 4—9 A. M.—D. S. Wortham—Dear Sir:—When the pit bottom was reached yesterday, it was ascertained that the lumber house in the pit, which contained some powder, was on fire. I endeavored to get the men to put it out, which no doubt could have been done, but they feared the danger of another explosion, and were unwilling to work. The pit has again been examined this morning, and the fire is so small that it could be managed if the workmen were willing to risk the danger. Under all circumstances I have determined to save the pit by closing the shafts. We are now engaged in this work. All the men, about seventy in number, and all the mules that were down in this pit are, of course, lost. The bodies cannot be recovered until the fire is extinguished and the pits repaired. Yours, etc.,

NED H. COX.

P. S.—About twenty of the men were white, and the rest colored. Everybody in the pit at the time of the accident is supposed to be killed.

The explosion was the result of neglect, and, it is supposed, of drunkenness.

The "Lock Out" in Pittsburg.

A meeting of iron manufacturers was held in Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday. It was attended not only by proprietors resident in this immediate neighborhood, but by owners from some distance. A resolution looking to the immediate resumption of business was indefinitely postponed. The proprietors see no encouragement for hastening a renewal of operations, even at the proposed reduction of wages, the rate at the East being lower still.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Samuel C. Ford, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

256 shares Black Heath Coal Company	22½ cts.
100 shares Susquehanna Canal Company	16 cents.
2200 shares Bruner Oil Company	½ cent.
$1000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company six per cent. coupon bonds, payable July 2, 1871.	$100
$1000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company seven per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds	$66·50
$1000 do. do.	$64·00
Tavern Stand, N. W. corner Salmon street and Lehigh avenue, subject to a ground-rent of $43·75 per annum	$2550·00
Dwelling House, Sixty-fourth and Callowhill streets: lot 225 feet by 245 feet	$3000·00
Five lots, Vine street, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets	$400 per lot
Dwelling House, Burlington, N. J.	not sold
Clay Lot, 6 acres, Gray's lane and Race street	$650 per acre

—The Dean of Chicester has nearly ready for publication the fifth volume of his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hosea Case.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The case of W. M. D. A. Hosea, charged with forgery, was fixed for this morning. The Court Room was crowded to hear the details of this interesting case.

The prisoner was arraigned and plead guilty to both bills of indictment—one of forging $6800, and the other $5000, on the First National Bank of Cincinnati.

Dr. Royer testified that he received the one for $6800, and he advanced $2000 upon it; he knew nothing about the other; Hosea said he had been in the army; witness had received letters from him (letters shown); discovered the draft to be a forgery the next day; Hosea had left the city then.

Cross-examined—I received $1100, in gold, back; I am about $500 out of pocket.

John Duees testified that he received a draft for $5000 from L. M. Hosea; he first proposed to lend me $3000, but paid no attention to it; I afterwards saw him at the La Pierre House, and he proposed it again; he handed me the draft, and I handed him the note in the house of Dr. Royer; he asked me to loan his watch while travelling in Europe; I got the watch from Detective Bennett; the note is in the custody of the officers.

Detective Benjamin Levy testified he found some papers, cards, etc in L. M. Hosea's possession; one of the cards had on "L. M. Hosea, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A."

L. M. Hosea (the original) testified he was connected with the 16th Infantry; I live in Cincinnati; Hosea is known in that city as William Winton Hosea; he has been using my name for several years; I never saw him until yesterday; I have had bills presented for articles I never purchased; I don't know when he first commenced personating me; I have no personal account in the First National Bank; I know of no other L. M. Hosea connected with the army.

Mr. Gartley testified that he saw him in the month of September or October last year; I knew him as William D. A. Hosea.

A clerk in the First National Bank of Cincinnati testified—There was no account kept there by L. M. Hosea.

L. M. Hosea recalled—The signature to the drafts somewhat resembles mine.

Mr. Cassidy pleaded the extreme youth of Hosea, saying he was only twenty-one years of age, and he hoped the Court would exercise mercy towards him.

Mr. Mann said his youth was the only thing that would entitle him to mercy; but he was guilty of false personation, and as that is an indictable offense, he ought to be punished for it. The worst part of the case was his assuming the name and uniform of a gentleman in Cincinnati, and passing himself off for him.

Judge Brewster then said they had considered all that had been submitted by both sides.

The prisoner was directed to stand up. Judge Brewster said:—"Under bill of indictment No. 63, to which you have plead guilty you are sentenced to pay a fine of $1, the costs of the prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years. Upon bill No. 61, to which you have plead guilty, you are to pay a fine of $1, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years, commencing upon the expiration of the term of bill No. 63; and that you stand committed until this sentence is completed."

Thomas McGowan was convicted of the charge of assault and battery with intent to outrage a little girl six years old, named Jane McKnight. The conviction was from the evidence of the prisoner's statement to the constable at the time of his arrest. It was one of the most heinous, repulsive cases ever heard in this Court, the details of which will not bear publishing. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $1, and undergo an imprisonment of two years in the County Prison.

Frank Laughlin was charged with the larceny of boots valued at $51. The allegation upon the part of the Commonwealth was that one day in the latter part of January the defendant went to a shoe store and tried on a pair of boots that were found to fit him, and looked at several pairs that seemed to suit him very well. He did not purchase just then, but, saying he would call again, he went away. On the night of the following day he went to the same store, broke the window, entered and ran away with several pairs of boots. The pair he had tried on the day before were missed, and were found upon the prisoner when he was arrested. The boots were alleged to have been stolen three weeks before the arrest.

The defense alleged that there was a mistake as to the identity of the prisoner; and, also, that the boots the prosecutor claimed as his, Laughlin had had long before the larceny is said to have been committed. On trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The following case was fixed for trial to-day; and the jurors who were not empanelled in the case were discharged until Tuesday next:

Thomas Nichols, of the State of New York, vs. the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., doing business in York Pa. This is an action to recover the amount of an insurance policy upon a three-story house and its furniture at Franklin, Venango county, Pa. The building was insured at $3000, and the furniture at $1000, and the policy took risk from October 9, 1865, to October 9, 1866.

The loss of the building and furniture took place on the 1st of February, 1866, and the damage said to have been sustained amounted to upwards of $6000. The insurance then fell due on the 18th of May following. Due notice of the loss was given to the defendant's agent at the Franklin, through whom the insurance was effected, and by him sent to the Company: and this agent testified that the President of the Company came to Franklin with his blanks a few weeks after the notice had been sent to the Company, going to show that the notice of loss had been received in due time by defendants, which the defense deny. The amount claimed by the plaintiff is $4000, the amount of the policy and the interest thereon, from May 18, 1866, when the insurance fell due.

The defense was:—The plaintiff falsely stated that he was the owner of the premises when he applied for insurance; and there was a mortgage of $1000 upon the property. The building, instead of being worth $3000, as insured, is not worth more than $2000; the plaintiff owned nothing but a back building which he erected upon the lot, and had no insurable interest in the premises before he leased them.

3. The plaintiff did not give notice of his loss until fifteen days thereafter, whereas the policy required immediate written notice. This neglect is therefore fatal to recovery under the terms of the policy.

4. The plaintiff insured the building as a hotel, but used it as a disreputable house, which increased the risk, and he never gave defendants notice thereof. On trial. Biddle and Sellers for plaintiff; Wharton and Martin for defendants.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Osborn Conrad vs. Lewis R. Broomall. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $4531·60.

Ella Maloney, by her next friend, John Maloney, vs. the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for injury sustained by plaintiff through alleged negligence of defendants.

The allegation was that the plaintiff, a little child, was being led across American street by a lady; when reaching the track the lady was struck by an engine belonging to defendants, receiving such injuries as to cause her death, and running over the right arm of plaintiff, injuring it so badly that it had to be amputated a little below the shoulder, a street car at the time was standing in such a position as to obstruct the plaintiff's view of American street, and the engine was moving at a rapid rate, the fireman and engineer looking behind them instead of in front, neither giving warning by blowing the whistle or ringing the bell. The defense was a general denial of the allegation of negligence, saying that the accident was the result of rashness upon the part of the woman who had the plaintiff in charge. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, April 5, 1867.

We published a few days since the list of bids for the State loan of $23,000,000. It is of interest to know how the bonds are required, whether in five, ten, or fifteen years the money is desired. The following table exhibits in which shape they are wanted, and how they will be issued:—

Five per cent. loan, redeemable in five years, and payable in ten years	$92,850·00
Five per cent. loan, redeemable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years	90,479·88
Five per cent. loan, redeemable in fifteen years, and payable in twenty-five years	720,983·17
Six per cent loan, redeemable in five years, and payable in ten years	4,907,150.00
Six percent. loan redeemable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years	7,909,510·12
Six per cent loan, redeemable in fifteen years, and payable in twenty-five years	9,270,016·83
	$23,000,000·00

It will be seen that seventeen out of the twenty-three millions are taken in bonds which do not mature for over ten years. The fact that so many of the subscribers are trustees and guardians shows the confidence which is reposed in the credit of the State. About one million is taken at five, the rest at six per cent.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, April 2, says:—

"Money continues to work close, and the demand for loans, although moderate, is in excess of the supply of capital. Money continues to go into Government securities, preparatory to the tax returns, and until this movement is completed the market must continue close. The national banks are through with their statements. They are all on the safe side, so far as regards reserves, and show good profits for stockholders. Deposits, as had been foreshadowed, are low. Most of the banks are carrying a large amount of their means in Goverment securities, thus keeping a firm grip upon an element of strength.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice; June 7·30s sold at 105¼; 97⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 105⅞ for August 7·30s; 107¼ for July, 1865, 5-20s; 109⅞ for 1862 5-20s; and 108⅞ for 6s of 1881. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100⅞@101, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 50⅞@50 81-100, a slight advance on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55⅝, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 30, no change; 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 59½ for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; 58¾ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27½ for Spruce and Pine; 13½ for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Seventh National sold at 103. 153 was bid for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 105 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 93 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68½ for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31½ for preferred do.; 54¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅞; 11 A. M., 133¼; 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 133⅛, a decline of ⅜ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

300 sh Read R.......b3. 50⅝	300 sh Read R.......ls. 50⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$1600 U S 7-30's.Je.....c..105¼	100 sh Seventh N Bk..103
$2000 U S 7-30s..Jy.......105¼	77 sh Penna R.ls..b5. 55⅝
$150 5-20s '65..cp.Jy......107⅜	11 do.........s5.. 55⅝
$5000 City 6s, New.......100⅞	100 sh Read R.......... 50⅝
$1500 do..New......101	100 do.........s5.. 50⅝
$2100 do..New......101	100 do.........2d.. 50⅝
$400 do..New......100⅞	200 do......ls.b30.. 50·81
$300 do..New..ls..100⅞	200 do........b30.. 50 81
$2500 Lehigh 6s '84...... 90	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108⅝@109⅛; do. 1862, 109⅞@109⅛; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅜@108; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅞@98; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅞@106; do., June, 105⅛@105½; do., July, 105⅛@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 18@18¼; do., July, 1864, 17½@17¾; do., August, 1864, 17@17¼; do., October, 1864, 16@16¼; do., December, 1864, 15@15¼; do., May, 1865, 12½@12¾; do., August, 1865, 11½@11¾; do., September, 1865, 10⅞@11¼; do., October, 1865, 10⅞@11. Gold, 133⅛@133½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108⅞@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109⅞@109½; do., 1864, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1865, 107⅜@108; do. new, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, coupon, 97⅞@98; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅞@106; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105½; 3d series, 105⅛@105½. Compounds, December, 1864, 15; May, 1865, 12⅞; August, 1865, 11⅞; September, 1865, 10⅞; October, 1865, 10⅞. Gold, 133⅛@133⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 5.—There is a somewhat firmer feeling in the Flour Market, and a fair demand from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of spring and winter wheat, which command pretty full prices. Sales of 2000 barrels, including superfine at $8·25@9, extras at $9·50@10·50, Northwestern extra family at $12@13·70, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $11·75@13·25, and fancy at $14·50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·25@7·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat at full prices, but common grades do not attract much attention; sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3·25; and 2000 bushels California at $3·25; also 4000 bushels spring on secret terms. Rye is in fair request; sales of Pennsylvania at $1·52; 1500 bushels Western sold at $1·50. Corn is in active demand at the advance noted yesterday; sales of 14,000 bushels yellow at $1·14, afloat. Oats are scarce and higher; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 71c. No transactions were reported in Barley or Malt.

There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and the article is in good demand; sales of new at $10·50@11, and 200 bags from second hands at $11@11·50. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·50. Flaxseed may be quoted at $3@3·05.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at $1·20@1·30.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......................APRIL 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............63 | 11 A. M..............66 | 2 P. M..............69

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Eureka, Smith, Havre, L. Westergaarde&Co.
Barque Oni, Dannevig, Cork; for orders, do.
Schr Governor, Judkins, Deer Island, Crowell&Collins.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Carlton, Trecartin, 9 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, 4 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr J. Baxter, Baxter, 12 days from Portland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr H. Manton, Baker, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to J. E. Palmer.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 4—7 A. M.—The schrs Cerro Gordo and J. R. Clements, with full cargoes from the barques Aurora and E. Shultz, ashore, left yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia. The Wrecking Company expect to get the balance of cargoes out to-day.

The schrs Mary E. Smith, for Trinidad de Cuba, and Amanda Flanagen, for Cienfuegos, both from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday afternoon. Two barques are now in sight, coming in. Wind SE.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.

Brig Princeton, Wells, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.

Schr S. Washburn, Williams, hence for Taunton, at Dighton 2d inst.

Schr I. H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.

Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, hence, at New London 2d inst.

Schrs M. R. Carlisle, Potter, and S. Jones, Purves, hence, at Providence 3d inst.

Schr W. Boardman, Billard, hence, at Norwich 2d instant.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at Newport 3d inst.

Schr J. Neilson, Hackett, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at New London 2d inst.

Schr R. J. Merrick, Nelson, hence, at Portsmouth 1st inst.

Schr Albert Pharo, Shourds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Arrived, steamship Virginia, Prowse, from Liverpool.

Steamship Alabama, Deaken, from Vera Cruz.
Steamship Florida, Barstow, from Charleston.
Steamship R. Clyde, Morgan, from Wilmington.
Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, from Richmond.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, from Richmond.
Ship Cynosure, Blowers, from Liverpool.
Barque Brazileira, Wessels, from Rio Janeiro.
Barque Idaho, Chapman, from Aspinwall.
Barque A. Emerson, Wilson, from Miragoane.
Barque Vivid, Baker, from Cardenas.
Barque Enrique, Orcutt, from Neuvitas.
Brig Mentor, Nelson, from Messina.
Brig Expert, Mundy, from Mayaguez.
Brig La Cayenne, Doharty, from Aux Cayes.
Brig Agnes, Willar, from Cardenas.
Brig Ida, Doane, from Cienfuegos.
Brig L. Houghton, Morton, from Sagua.
Schr Sabao, Lamson, from Cienfuegos.

Cleared, steamships Eagle, Greene, Havana; Perit, Delanoy, Galveston; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah; ships Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool; F. Nightingale, Beard, London; Villafranca, Urquehart, do.; barque Royal Diadem, Thomas, Liverpool; brig Sophie, Behnker, Bremen.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

An Epistle from the National Capital.

Editorial Correspondence N. Y. Independent.

I rode into Washington at daybreak, and afterwards paused in the streets (as many a time before at the same hour) to see the morning set its crown of light on the dome of the Capitol. The republic has so few edifices world-renowned for beauty or loveliness, that a Yankee traveller, after traversing the whole country, returns with affectionate pride to the most majestic structure on the American continent. But its interior decorations are a medley of good and bad designs such as the world has never before seen. If we shall ever have a Congress animated by a love and guided by a critical judgment of the fine arts, it will undoubtedly obliterate the panorama of balderdash with which the ceiling of the dome is now disfigured. Meanwhile, it is a wonder that the President has not thought of "whitewashing" it.

The chief place of interest in Washington, when Abraham Lincoln resided here, was that good man's ugly residence. But the White House is now the resort of only of office-seekers and Democrats. Its occupant, having deserted his party, is now deserted by his party. Of course, he is seen frequently by members of his Cabinet. But, with the exception of this body-guard of advisers, the men high in office in Washington have no intercourse with the President. Many of the chief props and pillars of Abraham Lincoln's Administration are not on speaking terms with Abraham Lincoln's successor. They disdain to clasp his hand. Andrew Johnson, even though yet in office, staggers under as much popular contempt, and under far more popular indignation, than James Buchanan, out of office. The two are twin children of shame.

The new Congress—as one looks down upon it from the galleries of the two Houses—does not differ greatly from the old. It is composed largely of the self-same members. The additions, I am happy to say, are almost exclusively radical gains. The most conspicuous skull in the House of Representatives is the shining globe of General Butler—who looks younger than I ever saw him before; but it will be two or three years yet before General Butler is fifty. On the other hand, Thaddeus Stevens—illustrious veteran!—looks old and time-worn, and speaks familiarly to his friends of his approaching dissolution. I trust he will not think of departing till after Andrew Johnson removes to Tennessee. Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is another of the indispensable men—a born statesman; and Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, is his mate in ability and usefulness. If a whole Congress could be composed of such men as these few, the world would make a pilgrimage to see the conclave. Looking from these to the other end of the Hall, one sees that the best behaved Democrat in the House is John Morrissey, for he makes no foolish speeches, and so eclipses Fernando Wood and James Brooks by the judiciousness of a silence which is better than talk. I have sometimes thought the sessions must seem dull to a man of Mr. Morrissey's active brain; but occasionally he finds the tedium relieved by Butler and Bingham.

In the Senate, now as always, the pre-eminent man is Charles Sumner. Whoever else compromises, Mr. Sumner stands firm. This is his glory. Such a man, in such a place, is a national blessing. I never look at his grand presence, or remember his great career, but I inwardly say, God bless Charles Sumner! The new Senators, I trust, will emulate his firmness and fidelity. Mr. Fessenden, I regret to say, is not in the best of health; but, as he has been relieved of the over-burden of his former committee work, he will now have a chance to stop growing prematurely old. If this distinguished and consummate debater were a leader of radicals against conservatives, instead of a leader of conservatives against radicals, he might drop the name of Fessenden, and write himself William Pitt. Certainly he is a statesman cast in an uncommon mould. His great intellectual ability, his unwearied daily diligence, and his irreproachable integrity, distinguish him as one of the first men on the stage of American political life. If, besides appealing to the older men of the country, he could also inspire the younger, he would possess an element of greatness such as belongs only to men of greater enthusiasm and diviner courage. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fessenden represent the two wings of the Republican party in the Senate. I prefer Mr. Sumner's banner, for under it is always waged the battle of advanced ideas.

The adjournment of Congress is to be regretted, for it leaves several great duties undone. To say nothing of the overshadowing duty of impeaching the President, the reconstruction measures which the Thirty-ninth Congress left to the Fortieth to complete are, as yet, far from a just completion. In the first place, no provision has yet been made for giving to the lowly classes of the South, both white and black, easy facilities for the ownership of land. Nor has any provision been made for giving to these same classes the needful advantages of public schools. The population of the ten unreconstructed States (white and black) is about six millions; and yet nine-tenths of the soil of these States is owned by less than one hundred thousand persons. Now, imagine what would be the condition of the Great West, if only one person in sixty owned the land which he tilled! Moreover, every third white man in Virginia (to say nothing of the blacks) cannot read! In North Carolina, every fifth white cannot read. On the contrary, in Connecticut, you must count two hundred and seventeen white men before you find one who cannot read; and when you have found him, you will see that he is an Irish Democrat, who knew no better than to vote for Mr. English at the last election. In view of Southern ignorance, on the one hand, and of Southern aristocracy, on the other, no scheme of reconstruction is safe which fails to open an easy door to the ownership of land by the poor, and to the acquisition of education by the ignorant. Moreover, I hold that no reconstruction of the Union is to be considered valid, sufficient, and final which shall not secure to the negro his ballot in the Northern as well as in the Southern States. Connecticut needs reconstruction as truly as Mississippi. To crown the recent Military bill with its requisite civil completion, we need forthwith an amendment to the Federal Constitution declaring that no State (whether North or South—not even New York or Ohio) shall give political prerogatives to one man because he is white, which, at the same time, they deny to another because he is black. The Fortieth Congress ought to substitute such an amendment as this in place of the objectionable and unworthy amendment now pending. Let us have a republic in which all men are equal before the law!

The impeachment of the President—which ought to have taken the place of the adjournment of Congress—now hangs fire on account of unexpected opposition to the measure by a bevy of Presidential candidates. It cannot be denied that the deserved elevation of Mr. Wade to the presidency of the Senate has proved a check upon the impeachment of Mr. Johnson. For Mr. Wade, in case of the President's removal, would temporarily succeed to the vacant office; that is, he would be the acting President of the United States until the nomination and election of a new President. Of course, his chances of becoming the new President would be greater than any other man's. Accordingly, every other candidate is afraid of impeaching Andrew Johnson, because Mr. Johnson's removal would make Mr. Wade the acting, and probably the actual, President. I have been surprised to notice that so many of the popular favorites of the Republican party—the magnates here in Washington—are candidates for the next Presidency. This ambition crops out in their conversation. True, they always allude to the subject deftly and slily; nevertheless, they never fail to allude to it, sooner or later. I believe that a man cannot spend a day in Washington, in confidential intercourse with the leaders of the Republican party, without seeing that a dozen or twenty of the most distinguished of these gentlemen are setting themselves forward, either prudently or imprudently, for the Presidential succession. I do not complain because these men want the honor of that high office. But I object to their conniving at the retention of Andrew Johnson in his present chair for the sake of advancing their own chances of sitting in it. It is of more importance, just now, to get rid of one President than to think of making another.

It gives me delight to mention that my friend the negro is in fine spirits in Washington. He is going to win the approaching municipal election—to be held next June. This foreshadowed fact makes many of his most respectable white fellow-creatures—old residents of that city—very blue. Accordingly, when a friend of mine came here a day or two ago to deliver a lecture on "The Corner-Stone of Reconstruction," three fashionable Washington churches, in solemn succession, refused to grant the use of their edifices to a man who was to advocate negro suffrage. But the stone which the church trustees of Washington have to-day rejected is to become in six weeks the head of the corner. This is revenge.

I will not further lengthen this long letter, except to say that, Congress having adjourned, I shall leave town in the same train with the departing members. One cannot always travel in good company.

Progress of Reconstruction in the South.

From the Herald.

Some time ago, and while the various measures proposed for the reconstruction of the South were under discussion, we said that if any plan were adopted making reconstruction depend entirely upon the voluntary action of the Southern people it would be a long time before the Rebel States would be reconstructed. We saw that the Southerners were so demoralized and helpless, and so divided among themselves, that they would not be able to agree upon any plan which would be acceptable to Congress and the Northern people. We urged that Congress should act as a guardian would act with a child, and prescribe and force the needful measures upon the South. In this many of the most intelligent Southerners agreed with us, and declared that Congress must do the work for them. Let us know, they said, what you require of us, what the conditions are, and we will conform to your wishes, however unpleasant the terms may be; for we see that we are powerless and you all-powerful.

Congress did act upon this view of the case. In the Reconstruction bill and in the Supplemental bill passed for this purpose, the whole plan is laid down. There is no choice left. The South is placed again under military authority to accomplish the object in view. State rights and pre-existing rights are ignored. The right of the conqueror over the conquered—of the supreme Government over the subjugated Rebels—is the only law admitted or that can be admitted in the case. It is folly, then, to talk about the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts or of appealing to the Supreme Court. If even the Reconstruction acts could be suspended or set aside, which is not likely, it would be a great misfortune to the country, and especially to the South. The Southern people have accepted the conditions imposed for their restoration as the best they can get, and are working earnestly under them. To attempt to arrest or obstruct the work now would be foolish in the extreme, and a great injury to the South.

From all parts of the South, except, perhaps, in a few remote places like the Rio Grande border of Texas, where the inhabitants know or care little about government, the people are earnestly at work to bring about reconstruction. Whites and blacks alike seem to realize all at once that the opportunity has come, and that it might be disastrous in the highest degree to neglect it. The most intellectual and popular men of the South, such as General Robert Lee, Wade Hampton, General Longstreet, A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, General Beauregard, and a number of others of the same class, advise the people not only to acquiesce in the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but urge them to take an active part in it. The newspapers generally, which lately were hostile, are now wheeling round in support of the measure. Of course they speak of it being forced upon them, by way of saving themselves from the charge of inconsistency, but they support it nevertheless. In fact, they perceive that the public voice is loud in favor of restoration under the plan prescribed, and they are compelled to follow the current. Our correspondent in Georgia says he knows not of a single public journal in that State that advises the people to vote "no convention." The same state of feeling and purpose among the whites is found generally in the other Southern States as thus spoken of in Georgia. Nor are the negroes behind in exercising their new privileges to bring about restoration. A wonderful revolution in this respect has been effected in a very short period. They are holding public meetings everywhere, at which speakers of their own race show great intelligence with regard to their changed situation and the new order of things. They even call upon their former masters to address them, and evince a desire to co-operate with the whites of their own section in the great work before them. We had an example of their good sense and excellent disposition when they called upon Wade Hampton, at Columbia, S. C., for a speech. We had at the same time an example in that speech of the sensible views of the late master class as to the existing and future relations of the two races in the South. There are plenty of similar examples. In fact, the same disposition to harmonize between the negroes and the whites, and to co-operate in bringing about restoration as soon as possible, is general throughout the Southern States. In short, we may say that the work goes on bravely since the Southerners have learned wisdom through their sufferings and from recognizing the fact that they are utterly helpless and in the power of Congress.

But great and surprising as is the revolution which has been effected and which is now going on in the South, there is much to be done yet and many things to be avoided. The South has always been afflicted by a set of small, narrow-minded politicians, bummers, and long-haired, brainless, and sophomorical young men of the press. These men, like all men of small mental calibre, are very fussy, noisy, impudent, and irrepressible. It will be difficult to keep them in the background, but they must be kept there or they will prove very mischievous, and may retard the good work so happily begun. Let the Southern people, white and black, ignore these pestilent and noisy agitators, and trust in such men as Wade Hampton, Lee, Longstreet, and others like them. At the same time they should give the cold shoulder to the crack-brained and equally pestilent emissaries of the New England radicals; for these will be sure to sow discord and hatred between the negroes and whites. By all means let them avoid the radical parsons and strong-minded women of the East, who will spread over the country locusts to devour their substance and produce mischief.

Looking to the future, and to harmonizing the North and South, making us one people again in heart, as well as in our political relations, the Southerners should at once adopt a ticket for the next Presidential term. General U. S. Grant and General Robert E. Lee should be that ticket, and it should be at the head of all their newspapers, and inscribed everywhere. Independent of the excellence and popularity of this ticket, it would operate as a splendid flank movement upon the politicians, and would give to the South a powerful influence. We advise the Southerners, too, to carry out the ideas of the radicals to the fullest extent, and push the revolution these radicals inaugurated to the utmost limit. In doing this, they should send a large delegation of negroes to Congress. If taken in proportion to the black and white population, the negro representatives would constitute nearly half the number of members entitled to seats in Congress from the South. This could be easily done, and there are plenty of negroes ambitious and sensible enough to seize the opportunity. And why not? Only let these members of Congress be *bona fide* Southern negroes, and not newly imported ones from the North. This would produce an extraordinary effect upon the North. A wonderful reaction would take place here. The radicals themselves would swallow their own dogmas and theories, and we should see the greatest agitation and the most surprising somersaults among the politicians. Such are the phases, features, and probabilities of reconstruction, and we commend every politician who wants to be up to the times to study them carefully.

Joseph E. Johnston on the Battle of Bull Run.

From the Tribune.

General Joseph E. Johnston, of the late Confederate Army, has written a long letter to the Selma *Daily Messenger*, to correct various errors in a "Life of Stonewall Jackson" recently published by a member of that officer's staff. He is at particular pains to deny the biographer's assertion that the pursuit of the routed Union army at the close of the disastrous battle of Bull Run was not urged with the energy which the Southern people had a right to expect, and that the city of Washington—as William H. Russell and a good many more competent judges (including George B. McClellan) declared—was wholly at the mercy of the Rebels. He shows, indeed, several lame reasons why the pursuit could not have been carried into the capital, but none why it should not have been pressed; and his labored defense of his conduct strengthens the impression which has been generally entertained at the North, that our disgraceful defeat at Manassas surprised nobody so much as it did the enemy who defeated us.

No more could have been hoped from this battle, says General Johnston, than the preservation of the Confederacy, and the arrest of the Federal advance towards Richmond. A movement upon Washington was out of the question. "We could not have carried the intrenchments by assault, and had none of the means to besiege them. Our assault would have been repulsed, and the enemy, then become the victorious party, would have resumed their march to Richmond. But if we had captured the intrenchments, a river, a mile wide, lay between them and Washington, commanded by the guns of a Federal fleet." This makes an odd contrast with McClellan's report of the state of things at that time, when he declares that "in no quarter were the dispositions for defense such as to offer a vigorous resistance to a respectable body of the enemy;" that the earthworks on the Virginia side were of the slightest and most trivial character; and that there was nothing to prevent the Confederates from occupying the heights and shelling the city from across the Potomac. But even had it been impossible for the Rebels to follow our routed army into Washington, that was no reason why they should not have followed, and harassed us as far as they could. General Johnston says that his infantry gave up the chase because they found it ineffectual, and his cavalry "was *driven back* by the solid resistance" of our reserves. The story that a number of fresh Confederate regiments were recalled from the pursuit in consequence of a false rumor that our forces were moving upon Union Mills, he pronounces a falsehood; but General Beauregard states it very distinctly in his official report, with a minuteness of detail which leaves no room for doubting its correctness. The true reason of the dilatory and irresolute pursuit seems to have been that the Rebels were almost as much bewildered and demoralized as ourselves, and a feather would have turned the scale of victory to either side. Neither army knew the damage it had inflicted on the other. Beauregard bears witness to the disorganization which prevailed in his command at the close of the day; and General Johnston adds that the exultation of victory cost him more than the Federals lost by defeat. The troops believed the war ended, and the independence of the South assured, and they left the army in crowds to return to their homes. What might have been done could the panic rout have only been stayed for half an hour—what years of battle might have been spared had our soldiers only known that day how near they were to victory—it is hardly worth while now to consider. The effective force of the Confederates after the battle was about 27,000, and during the next six weeks they received not more than 6000. When McClellan took command of the Army of the Potomac, on the 27th of July, 1861, our forces in and around Washington numbered 52,000. We don't like to fight against dead generals; but if McClellan has any little reputation left, should not this fact be enough to finish it?

The Supreme Court and the Reconstruction Law.

From the World.

The Republican, semi-Republican, and demi-semi-Republican organs strike up in full symphony, wailing forth strains of remonstrance against the attempt to bring the Reconstruction law at once before the Supreme Court, and test its constitutionality. We have no fellow-feeling either with their grief or their indignation. It is the unquestionable right of the Southern people, if they feel aggrieved by a law of doubtful constitutionality, to ask relief and redress from the judicial tribunals. This mode of opposition to distasteful laws is peaceable, orderly, decorous, and constitutional. Those who thus apply to the Supreme Court of course intend to abide by the decision; and whatever may be the action of that high tribunal, an early declaration of its relations to this great question cannot but prove salutary. If a law which is so sweeping in its provisions, a law which undertakes to demolish and rebuild so many great States, is to be set aside by the Judiciary, it is better that it should be declared null at once, than to have the new governments tumbled into ruins just as they approach completion. By bringing the application in the form of an injunction, as is proposed, it may be acted upon at this session of the Court, and Congress can meet again in July, if they deem it needful, to deliberate on the changed aspect of affairs.

But while we are positive as to the right of the Southern people to bring this question before the Supreme Court, and as to the importance of upsetting the law at once if it is to be upset at all, we are by no means sanguine of relief from that quarter. The Court will make one of these three decisions: (1st) that the law is constitutional; (2d) that it is unconstitutional; or, (3d) that they have no jurisdiction on the subject. The first and the last of these suppositions would be for all practical purposes identical, and if the Court do not declare the law null, they will probably dodge the question by disclaiming jurisdiction. So far as other considerations than a strict regard to the Constiiution influence the Court, such considerations will operate in favor of evading the question instead of deciding it. The history of the excitement which followed the Dred Scott decision, and of the mischievous reaction which that decision provoked, will naturally make the conservative members of the Court cautious of supplying new fuel to the dying embers of radicalism. The Court impairs its credit and estimation by making decisions which other departments of the Government refuse to be bound by. If they declare the law unconstitutional, President Johnson will, of course, withdraw his generals and refuse to execute it. But Congress will no more admit the Southern members than they did before. They can shut them out, and the Supreme Court cannot review their action. They can refuse to count the Southern electoral vote, and there is no authority competent to call them to account. The result would probably be, that the radicals would elect the next President, and the Supreme Court would then be increased by radical judges enough to make a majority, when the arrested experiment of radical reconstruction would be resumed. With such possibilities in view, the Supreme Court will probably consult their dignity and evade the main question, on the ground that they have no jurisdiction.

Nor is it by any means clear that, in adopting this course, they would be using a mere pretext to avoid disagreeable complications. The following extract from Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Rhode Island rebellion case may furnish the key to their probable decision: "Under this article of the Constitution, it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For as the United States guarantee to each one a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can decide whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed as well as its constitutional that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue; and character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. *And its decision is binding on eve y other question in a judicial tribunal.* It is true as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the government of which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. *And yet the right to decide is placed there and not in the courts.*"

In view of this authoritative exposition, we may conjecture, without much hazard of error, that the Supreme Court will decide that the subject about to be brought before them does not fall within their purview. And even if this is to be the barren result of the application, it is better that the decision should be made, and made immediately. It will settle doubtful minds, and prevent any further grasping at straws. We therefore regard the authors of this movement as benefactors, not as disturbers. When the Supreme Court have decided, as they very likely will, that they have no jurisdiction, that part of the Southern people who as yet halt and hang back will come forward and work efficiently in the new reconstruction. The Africanizing Republicans deprecate this, as they wish to control the Southern elections themselves, through their tools and agents.

The Mississippi Levees—Necessity of National Help.

From the Times.

The spring floods are spreading devastation in districts already dispirited and poverty-stricken. The despatch we published on Wednesday from New Orleans tells the beginning of the pitiful story. The feeble attempts that have been made to repair the Louisiana levees have proved inadequate, and the richest region of that productive State is now under water—whole parishes rendered useless for the season, the money expended in their cultivation lost, and thousands of freedmen deprived of the labor on which they relied for the year's subsistence. Of the extent of the calamity we can yet form but an imperfect conception. For while the despatch speaks only of isolated breaks and a partial overflow, there are reasons for apprehending much wider desolation. An article from the New Orleans *Times* of Thursday last describes the levees generally as insufficient for the emergency. Not only are they everywhere lacking in solidity and height, but the flood they should stem, besides being a month earlier than usual, promises to be of almost unprecedented magnitude.

Before the war private associations of planters, sustained in some cases by the credit of their States, served to reclaim and protect the choicest sugar and cotton-growing lands of the South. Military necessity led to the cutting of the levees at various points. Time, and a succession of floods, have aggravated the destruction thus begun. The planters, impoverished by the work of the war and the waters, are literally helpless; and the States, with empty exchequers, and credit gone, are unable to render the needed assistance. In these circumstances national help becomes a necessity, unless the country is prepared to witness the relapse into a wilderness of a region whose resources are permanently greater, and infinitely more available, than the rocks of Colorado or the placers of California.

An effort was made last summer to obtain Congressional assistance. The Senate, acting upon the recommendation of one of its Committees, passed a measure providing for the repair of the more important levees, and recognizing the expediency of further and more comprehensive work. In the House, however, partisanship asserted its sway, and the bill was defeated. Because Mr. Banks and Mr. Stevens were dissatisfied with the political attitude of Louisiana, a scheme of vital importance to the entire Southwest, and indirectly to the whole country, was frustrated. It were too much to say, perhaps, that the prompt application of the means which the Senate was then prepared to grant would have prevented the calamity which now shocks the sympathies and disturbs the business of the country. But some districts might surely have been saved, and we should at least have felt that the cry for succor, to which the Senate bill was a response, had not been altogether unheeded.

What is now occurring may serve, then, to invest with fresher interest and more obvious importance the measures reported by Mr. Henderson from the Senate Committee on Finance a few days before the recent adjournment. It applies exclusively to Louisiana, having been prepared at the solicitation of the Legislature of that State, but the principle on which it rests is national in its significance, and its extension to one or two other States similarly situated will probably follow as of course. The help to be rendered is to be in the shape of a guarantee for six million dollars of bonds, to be issued by Louisiana for the purpose of repairing and reconstructing its levees; the money to be expended by Commissioners appointed by the State under the direction of engineers appointed by the Secretary of War, who will thus exercise an efficient supervisory control, and will deliver the bonds from time to time on the receipt of satisfactory evidence as to the progress of the work. The rightful and judicious application of the funds will therefore be secured. To secure the national Government as guarantor of the State credit—for that is what the proposed assistance really amounts to—a special State tax is to be levied to furnish a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. The State, moreover, is to convey to the Government, as indemnity against possible loss, five million acres of rich alluvial lands, held by the State as swamp lands, and the value of which, after the construction of the levees, will be literally incalculable. This is not all. To prevent complications of a political character, it is stipulated that the measure shall not take effect until the present provisional government of the State shall have given place to an organization perfected in conformity with the requirements of the Military Reconstruction act.

As a mere business transaction nothing could be more sure. A Congress composed of Shylocks might well be content with security so ample and diversified.

Looking beyond the mere granting of credit and the protection exacted therefor, it is safe to say that the country could not undertake a more remunerative enterprise if it charged itself with the outlay for which the State of Louisiana will be primarily responsible. Apart from the suffering occasioned to the inhabitants of the devastated districts, the loss inflicted upon the country cannot easily be overrated. Mr. Henderson has concisely stated the money aspect of the question in its relation to the National Treasury:—

"In 1860 these Louisiana lands or which I speak produced 500,000,000 pounds of sugar, worth at the present prices of that article $50,000,000. They produced also 35,000,000 gallons of molasses, which at the present minimum value would be worth $21,000,000. They produced in the same year 550,000 bales of cotton, which at the present minimum price would realize not less than $60,000,000. The revenue duty of one cent, per pound on sugar would yield to the Government an annual revenue of $5,000,000. The tax of three cents per gallon on moirsses would yield $1,050,000. The tax of two and a half cents per pound on cotton would bring annually to the Treasury $8,500,000, making in the agregate an annual revenue of $11,550,000."

A portion of this revenue will doubtless be collected should the levees be left as they are. But the amount will be trifling compared with the amount that might be realized were the capacity of Louisiana in the production of sugar, rice, and cotton fully restored. The industry and commerce of the country are proportionably concerned. Mr. Henderson's estimate yields an aggregate of $131,000,000, the larger part of which will be utterly lost until the reclamation of the flooded lands shall be insured by the proposed work.

And the argument, as now stated, applies exclusively to Louisiana. Extend the calculation to Mississippi and Arkansas, and the enormous importance of the subject will shame into silence the partisanship that would sacrifice everything to its malignity and folly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE No. 523 MINOR street, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares $10 each.
4 3 11t] CHARLES C. WILSON, Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 329 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with reference to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the Company.
4 1 10 EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2143 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.
By resolution of the Board.
JACOB BINDER, President.
3 23 2w

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at 223 WALNUT Street, (Room No. 11,) on TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 12 o'clock. By order of the President,
WM. NEILSON, Secretary.
April 4th, 1867. 4 3 5t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the TIONESTA OIL, L AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, No. 203 WALNUT Street, third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, at 12 M.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Secretary.
3 30 10t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Ninth street from Tasker to Morris street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor is hereby required to keep the sewer and street in good order for two years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.
4 4 3t

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—DROPSY.—The action of these remedies on the blood checks the too rapid effusion of the watery humors into the absorbents, and by equalizing the flow of the secretions, renders the disease comparatively inactive; the Ointment penetrating through the pores of the skin, drains by evaporating the serum collected in the cellular tissue and ultimately performs a radical cure. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the digestive organs. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents. 3 29 lawf 4t

SPECIAL NOTICE.
MORRISON HOUSE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.
This spacious and elegantly furnished HOTEL remains open for the accommodation of the travelling community. It is the intention of the Proprietor to make it hereafter, as it has been heretofore, equal to any of the city hotels. All its arrangements are excellently adapted to the wishes and tastes of those who have been accustomed to the best the country affords.
JOSEPH MORRISON
3 22 fmw2w PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.
The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, ceases from this date.
CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, March 30, 1867.

The undersigned has this day commenced the transaction of a general BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS, at No. 25 DOCK Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds dealt in.
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on Commission.
MERCANTILE PAPER and LOANS ON COLLATERAL negotiated.
SAMUEL N. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 1 6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROOKE & PUGH, doing business at Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment.
NATHAN BROOKE,
EDWARD H. PUGH.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of BROOKE, COLKET & CO., for five years, ending the 31st day of March, 1872, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.
NATHAN BROOKE,
GEORGE H. COLKET,
EDWARD H. PUGH.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 2 12t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon. The business was as follows:

Select Branch.—President Spering in the chair.

A communication from the City Commissioners asking an appropriation of $5097 for expenses of Eastern Penitentiary, was referred to Committee on Finance.

A petition to change the place of voting in the eighth division, Fifth ward, was referred to Committee on Law.

Mr. King offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to ignore a bill before them providing for the paving of College avenue, and also protesting against the enacting of any laws by the Legislature providing for the paving and curbing of streets in any part of the city save where the city authorities require them, or request their construction. This was passed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Shermer rescinding so much of a resolution as requests the Governor to withhold his signature from the bill authorizing the erection of a bridge at South street, on the Schuylkill, providing the bill be so amended as to include the Mayor and Presidents of Councils as commissioners to superintend the construction of the bridge.

The passage of this resolution was contested by Mr. Hopkins. The Governor was pledged not to approve any bill prejudicial to the interests of the city of Philadelphia, upon the proper representations being made to him. The speaker trusted that, in the way of such an understanding, no embarrassment would be placed by the passage of such a resolution as this.

Mr. King opposed the resolution, and claimed that Philadelphia needs no legislation from Harrisburg, now or ever.

The resolution was postponed.

A remonstrance, numerously signed, was presented against the building of a culvert or aqueduct over Cohocksink creek. This was referred.

A resolution was reported from the Committee on Water authorizing the laying of water pipe in School street, Twenty-first ward, Church and Sellers street, Twenty-third ward, and Montrose street, Twenty-sixth ward. Adopted.

Also, a resolution authorizing contracts for supplying the Water Department with iron and brass castings, and with pig lead. This was adopted.

Mr. Hodgdon offered a resolution in reference to that portion of Mayor McMichael's message relative to the supply of water, referring it the Committee on Water, with instructions to report an ordinance providing for the appointment of commissioners of conceded and tested ability and acquirements to do duty as civil engineers, and, in conjunction with the Chief Engineer of the department, to make examination and survey for the best means by which a plenteous supply of good and undefiled water can be supplied to the city.

This was adopted.

A resolution was reported by the Committee on Railroads, authorizing the Mayor and the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad representing the stock held by the city to be present at the adjourned meeting of the stockholders, on the last Tuesday in April, to vote upon all questions which may come before the meeting.

A resolution was offered from the Committee on Health pronouncing the present dead-house a nuisance, and urging the erection of a "morgue," upon the plan of those already existing in Paris and in New York.

An ordinance accompanied the resolution appropriating $5000 for the purpose.

It was referred to the Committees on Health and City Property.

An ordinance changing the name of Leadbury avenue to Park avenue was passed.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution requesting the Governor of the State not to sign a certain bill, if passed by the Legislature, providing for the inspection of cattle.

The resolution was passed.

A bill from Common Council, authorizing the payment of the reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Eliza M. Miller, was also passed.

Also, the bill altering the location of certain gas lamps.

The ordinance to make an appropriation for the erection of a police station-house in the Eleventh ward was passed

Mr. Bumm offered a further supplement to an ordinance relating to nuisance, approved September 23, 1864, as follows:

Section 1. The Select and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That it shall not be lawful to erect any frame shed or sheds on any wharf or wharves or public landing or landings between Almond street and Collowhill street, on the river Delaware.

Mr. Bumm demonstrated that the erection of wooden sheds upon the wharves of the city was becoming a serious evil. Such flimsy structures are put up upon our wharves, and the consequence is that large ships coming to the port to discharge or to receive cargo find the piers obstructed in a very annoying manner. Mr. Bumm argued that while such sheds may be in many cases necessary, they should be placed upon the wharves either above or below the centre of the city front, where the big ships come in with their cargoes. Sheds at the termination of slips taking fire are exceedingly perilous to shipping in close propinquity. The speaker urged that in this respect legislation should be positive and inevadable.

After some debate the bill was passed, and the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—Common Council came to order at the usual hour, Mr. Marcer, President, in the chair.

Mr Shoemaker presented from Charles Carpenter, the Messenger of the Chamber, his resignation, which was accepted.

Mr. Shoemaker nominated James Zimmerman for the vacancy, which was made unanimous, and Mr. Zimmerman was installed.

Mr Little reported a resolution instructing the Highway Department to make weekly payments to the laborers under its charge. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution instructing the contractors for paving Dock street to have the street repaired. Mr. Hetzell said that the portion of the street recently paved was in bad condition.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Potter, from the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance to appropriate $500 to the persons who arrested the murderer of Mrs. Eliza Miller. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, from the Highway Committee, reported a resolution to grade Ontario street, from Thompson street to Girard avenue, at a cost of not over $500. Postponed.

Also, to pave Montrose street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth. Agreed to.

Mr. Potter introduced a resolution entering satisfaction upon the official bond of H. P. M. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, for 1866; W. J. P. White, Register of Water Rents, for 1866; George F. Gordon, late Inspector of Streets, and W. W. Smedley, Chief Commissioner of Highways, for 1866. Agreed to.

Mr. Billington, from the Committee on Police, reported an ordinance to transfer $5000 from the School loan, and to appropriate additionally $4500, for the building of a station house in the Eleventh ward, in St. John street.

This was debated without action until four o'clock, the hour set apart for the special consideration of the Sewerage bill. This bill embraces Laurel, Canal, Oxford, Ninth and several other streets.

The Chamber proceeded to talk over the bill. The result was to postpone the subject, an indefinite postponement, moved by Mr. Conrow, having been defeated by a vote of 18 to 25.

The police ordinance for the Eighteenth district was passed.

The ordinance to provide for the election of a police magistrate for the Eighteenth district was passed.

An ordinance to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings in part of the Twenty-eighth ward, presented by Mr. Simpson, was referred to the Committee on Police, with instructions to report next week.

Mr. Billington offered a resolution to authorize the opening of Montgomery avenue, in the Twentieth and Twenty-first wards. Referred.

Mr. Evans presented a bill taxing the fire insurance companies one per cent. upon all premiums received after its passage, and twenty-five cents for the transfer of a policy, whether the companies transacting business in the city be created and incorporated by the laws of the commonwealth or have agencies in this city; the assessors to assess the taxable amounts and penalties to enforce the fulfilment of the bill. Referred.

Mr. Hancock offered a resolution giving steam fire engines the right of way on passenger railway tracks in preference to hose carriages. Referred to the Committee on Fire.

Mr. Simpson offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee of three from each Chamber to investigate the defiling of the Schuylkill river by the outpouring of factories, and to report the practicability and expense of conducting the drainage between the falls of Fairmount and Flat Rock dam, below the lower falls. Sent to the Water Committee.

Also, to allow the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad to erect flag houses five feet square on all street intersections where they have flagmen. Agreed to.

Also, to open Wood street, in the Twenty-first ward, from Levering street.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution, in view of the general importunity of members to increase the salaries of city employes, requesting all employes of the city who are not satisfied with their present pay to resign, that their places may be filled by others who will not yearly petition for increases. Agreed to.

A resolution to request the Committee on Port Wardens to report upon the expediency of the construction of a new ice boat was referred.

Mr. Potter called up the loan of $1,800,000 designed to pay:

For the Landsdowne estate,	-	$100,000
For the deficiencies of 1866,	- -	1,500,000
For a House of Correction,	- -	100,000
For increase of teachers' salaries,	-	100,000
		$1,800,000

A communication was read from the City Solicitor, stating that the city could only use money borrowed for the erection of a House of Correction through the commissioners appointed by the Legislature.

Mr. Potter, therefore, moved to strike out the item of one hundred thousand dollars for the House of Correction.

Mr. Hetzell hoped that the Chamber would not strike out the item, but would rather borrow the money to extend the prison, and thus avoid the technicality.

The subject was postponed for one week.

Select Council bills came up.

The resolutions of request to the Governor, of instructions to the Mayor and city directors in reference to the city stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; to lay water pipes in the Twenty-third ward, and to request the Committee on Water to report an ordinance to name a commission to examine the purity of the Schuylkill water, were concurred in; a supplementary ordinance relating to nuisances, referring to the erection of frame sheds on the wharf between Almond and Poplar streets, was referred to the Committee of Port Wardens of Common Council.

An appropriation of five hundred dollars for repairs to the Boys' High School was referred to the Committee on Schools from Common Council.

A resolution of instruction to the Commissioner of Highways to direct property owners on Spring Garden street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street, to pave the sidewalks, was agreed to.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition to open Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, between north and south College avenue. Referred to Committee on Highways. Adjourned.

EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—The Pennsylvania Equal Rights Association held a meeting, on Wednesday evening, at the Hall, Ninth and Spring Garden streets. Mr. Robert Purvis presided. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That we rejoice that the Legislature of our State has passed an act, and it is now a law, prohibiting the exclusion of the colored people from the city passenger cars, and that the disgrace so long resting upon this city, in consequence of such exclusion, is now removed; and we encourage our friends everywhere to press forward until every other natural right is granted to a disfranchised and oppressed people.

Resolved, That *universal suffrage* is a *universal right*, and any limitation or qualification must be impartial as regards the natural condition of mankind.

Resolved, That the recent elections in several States show Democratic gains wherever the Republican element manifested a weak and temporizing spirit in accepting the issue of universal suffrage, and that the signs of the times are prophetic, and verify the assertion of the *Age*, of this city, that "a new day is dawning;" and that we counsel the true friends of universal suffrage to act promply and decidedly, or they will sacrifice their gains and lose their political supremacy.

Resolved, That the recent bold stand taken in recent Southern conventions in favor of equal rights is commendable in them, and reflects additional disgrace upon the North in withholding universal suffrage; and we foresee an early and vigorous struggle among political parties for the so-called negro vote; and while it is the duty, it is the wisest expediency for success for any party to at once proclaim the right to the ballot to all, irrespective of sex, race, or color, for whoever so vindicates and obtains this right will naturally receive the support of the new voting element.

ROSINE ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY.—This association held its nineteenth anniversary last evening, in the hall on Race street, below Eighth street. The hall was crowded, all present being ladies. The annual report of the manager was read. Many of the girls, under the care of the Association have been placed in positions to earn their own livelihood.

Among the inmates of the Asylum were several who came from the South. There are now in the Home several girls of different ages, from seventeen to twenty-one, who, it is believed, may be rightly moulded and confirmed in character under good influences. At present the family numbers about twenty-three persons.

There are none received into the Home but those whom the managers can reasonably hope to reform. At present there are three girls who have been in the Home fifteen months, who are ready to go into situations where they can earn their living and make themselves useful.

The Treasurer also presented her annual report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the year.

The following are the names of the Managers:—Penelope McLauren, Rebecca C. Grim, Eunice Tolman, Mary A. Kintzlie, Harriet Gaw, Elizabeth Diament, Gulielma M. Jones, Emily S. Stackhouse, Mary S. Shaw, Mary B. Dyott, Ellen M. Child, Julia Cook, Elizabeth Harrison, Mrs. Dr. Guernsey, Eliza Canby.

PASTOR INSTALLED.—Last evening Rev. J. S. Kennard was installed as pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Green. The church was densely crowded, and more than usual interest in the services was manifested, as the new pastor is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Kennard, for so many years in charge of this congregation. Rev. Dr. Castle, Rev. G. A. Peltz, Dr. Kincaid, and others participated in the services, which were throughout solemn and affecting.

BUSINESS OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS FOR FEBRUARY.—During the February term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the Grand Jury acted upon 559 bills of indictment. Of this number 202 were ignored, leaving 357 that were returned as true bills. Of those tried 155 were declared not guilty of the charges preferred against them. The following amount of fees, during the term wrs paid by the city:—District Attorney, $26,34; Clerk, $1824·45; Sheriff, $768·63—making a total of $5227·08.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following persons were received into the Hospital yesterday:—Catharine O'Donnell, aged twenty-six years, residing at Twenty-first and South streets, fell down stairs last evening and fractured her right arm.

Isaac Simpson, aged fifty-nine years, residing in James street, near Federal, had one of his legs fractured by a kick from a horse.

PUBLIC INSTALLATION IN CAMDEN.—Last evening Morgan Hall was crowded, the occasion being the public installation of the following officers of Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 29:—Noble Grand, Franklin Irton; Vice Grand, W. P. Rupture; Secretary, W. B. French; Assistant Secretary, Stephen D. Young; Treasurer, Michael Letz.

FIRE.—Last evening a slight fire occurred at Deary's mill, Twenty-second and Wood streets, caused by the accidental ignition of cotton-waste lying in the doorway.

S. Oakford & Son
28 S. Eighth St.
above Chestnut.

HATTERS.

SPRING STYLES

GENTS' DRESS HATS,

LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,

SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 1mrp

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	5·38	MOON RISES	7·20
SUN SETS	6·19	HIGH WATER	2·14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 21
Java	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 26
FOR EUROPE.			
England	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	April 6
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	April 6
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	April 6
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 6
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 6
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, Washington, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. Beatty, Henderson, Pawtucket, Rothermel & Schall.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Boston, Captain.
Schr Merchant, Lloyd, Georgetown, Captain.
Schr Tempest, Hand, New Haven, Captain.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Peruvian, Glover, from Liverpool, via Boston, 55 hours, with mdse. to A. R. McHenry & Co.
Br. barque Cumberland, Parker, 29 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Prus. barque Dueppell, Bemers, 72 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Br. barque Mary, Moon, 23 days from Carbarien, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co. 23d ult., during a gale, lost overboard deck load of 30 hhds. molasses.
Barque Cephas Starrett, Gregory, 13 days from Cardenas, with molasses to T. Wattson & Sons.
Brem. barque Hilda, Nusgen, from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Br. brig Ellen Ashcroft, Quick, 68 days from Palermo, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Ital. brig Errichetta, Russo, 100 days from Messina, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Brig Kossack, Elliott, 21 days from Cardenas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Br. brig Alva, Carson, 24 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris & Stotesbury. Lon. 73, lat. 46 fell in with schr Marine, of New York, bound to New York from Wilmington, with naval stores, in a sinking condition. Took off the crew, and landed them at the Breakwater.
Schr M. W. Hupper, Hupper, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris & Stotesbury.
Schr M. Holmes, Tapley, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris & Stotesbury.
Schr Dacotah, Partridge, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr C. Stetson, Robinson, from Quincy Point, with stone to captain.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, 7 days from Portland, with headings to Isaac Hough & Co.
Schr Kedron, Herring, 5 days from Richmond, with lumber to J. T. Justus.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. P. Chase, Stedham, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr T. P. McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Chief, Townsend, 1 day from Indian River, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. C. Atkinson, Atkins, 2 days from Milton, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, from Georgetown.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, from Georgetown.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, from Boston.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Maria, from Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was at anchor inside the bar 28th ult.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston yesterday morning.
Steamships Alexandria, Platt, and Virginia, Allen, hence, at Richmond 2d inst.; the Alexandria sailed again to return.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, for Philadelphia, at Sagua 15th ult.
Brig C. H. Kennedy, Merriman, hence, at Portland 3d inst.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, hence, at Sagua 16 days since, to return.
Brig Uncle Jerry, Norton, for Philadelphia, at Sagua 16 days since.
Schr Comet, Long, hence, at Halifax 2d inst.
Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 3d inst.
Schr C. F. Raymond, Higgins, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, hence, was at Sagua 15th ult for New York.
Schr Racehorse, Bragg, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.
Schr Neptune, Blizzard; L. A. Bennett, Laird; and Potomac, Eldridge, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 1st instant.
Schr Susan, hence, at Portland 3d inst.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, from Charleston for Baltimore, has sunk at sea. Crew saved. The S. V. W. S. registered 176 tons, built at Cape May in 1858, from which port she hailed.
Schr George Taulane, Adams, hence, at Boston, 3d instant.
Schrs Marshal Perrin, Gibbs, and George S. Adams, Studley for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.
Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, hence, at Boston 2d inst.
Schr Oronaska, Knight, for Philadelphia, sailed from Green's Landing 30 ult.
Schr Margaret Reinhart, Hand, for a northern port, cleared at Charleston 1st inst
Schr Caroline C. Homer, from Tremont for Philadelphia, at Boothbay 29th ult., and sailed again 31st.
Schr Triumph, Chester, hence for Norwich, at New London 1st inst.
Schr Anna M. Edwards, hence, at Norwich 1st inst.
Steamer B. Meinder, Yard, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

DISASTERS.

Captain J. L. Farlow, of schr Marine, reports:—Left Wilmington 17th March for New York: on the 20th experienced heavy gale from SE., veering to NE., which continued without cessation for five days. Sprung a leak with commencement of the gale, and pumps were kept in operation constantly until the vessel was abandoned. On the 23d spoke schr Clara, of Philadelphia: told him that we were in a sinking condition, had lost our boat, and asked to be taken off; he paid no attention to us but proceeded on his course. On the 24th, at 8 A. M., fell in with brig Alva (of St. Johns, N. B.), Captain Carson, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, who, although having two men disabled, and having lost deck load, galley, and otherwise badly injured, launched his boat, and succeeded in taking us off (nine men) by 10 o'clock. Laid by the schooner until 1 o'clock, when she capsized, and sunk in lat. 35 50, lon. 73 10. Arrived at Delaware Breakwater 1st inst., and proceeded to Cape May on board pilot-boat James Flanagan. The thanks of the captain and crew are tendered to Captain Carson, his wife, and crew for their kindness in ministering to our wants while on board his vessel; also, to Captain Hand, of the James Flanagan, who did all he could to alleviate our condition, and by whose assistance we were enabled to reach New York.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Ashley, from New York for San Francisco, returned yesterday. On the 21st ult., lat. 37, lon. 70, being in the Gulf Stream, encountered a heavy gale from E.N.E., which increased to a hurricane, with a heavy cross sea; carried away crossjack-yard, sprung the bowsprit, and broke the mainrail on the port side; 22d, wind hauled to SE., blowing furiously, shipped a heavy sea, sweeping the decks, staving bulwarks on starboard side, carrying away hatch-houses, and completely gutting the cabin. The third mate, Mr. Ashley, the captain's son, was washed overboard and lost, the boatswain had his leg broken and two other men were severely injured. It was found necessary to bear up for port to repair damages, since which time have had strong NW. winds.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.
This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.
Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape of color. 2 28 2mrp

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PAREPA-BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
MADAME EUPHROSYNE PAREPA ROSA.
Her first appearance in Opera in Philadelphia. The great Tenor,
SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,
MADAME STRAKOSCH, SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA, SIGNOR LOTTI,
SIGNOR SUSINI, SIGNOR SARTI.
Musical Directors,
SIGNORS NICOLAO and CARL ROSA
MONDAY EVENING, April 8, 1867,
IL TROVATORE.
Madame PAREPA ROSA as....Leonora
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH as....Azucena
Signor P. BRIGNOLI in his great role of....Manrico
Signor FORTUNA as....Count di Luna
Signor SARTI as....Ferrando
TUESDAY, April 9,
NORMA.
Madame PAREPA as....NORMA
Madame STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI.
WEDNESDAY, April 10,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Madame PAREPA ROSA, BRIGNOLI, FERRANTI, SUSINI, SARTI.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Single Tickets ready THIS MORNING, at the Academy, and at Trumpler's. 4 4 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT
of the distinguished histrionic artist,
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who will appear, by particular request, in his
GREAT IMPERSONATION OF
YOUNG MIRABEL,
in the Sparkling Comedy, in 3 acts, entitled
WINE WORKS WONDERS;
OR, THE INCONSTANT.
Young Mirabel....Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Oriana....Miss Josie Orton
To conclude with the
POST OF HONOR.
Saturday—WILD OATS and THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Monday—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Tuesday—THE STRANGER.
Wednesday—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT
of the Charming Young Artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear TO-NIGHT in
TWO CHARACTERS.
LUCILLE WESTERN as....Peg Woffington
in Tom Taylor's beautiful comedy of
MASKS AND FACES.
Concluding with the musical comedietta of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER
Gertrude....LUCILLE WESTERN
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
EAST LYNNE MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
ADIEU TO "OURS."
TO-NIGHT (Friday), April 5,
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Twenty ninth and last night of
OURS,
with all its grand effects.
MRS. JOHN DREW as....Mary Netley
To-morrow (Saturday), April 6—Benefit of Mr. S. HEMPLE.
Monday, April 8—CLAIRVOYANCE; OR, THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.
EDWIN ADAMS as....Jean Vaubaron

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
OF
EAST LYNNE; Or, The Elopement,
AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEE.
Secure your seats in advance. 4 4 2t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

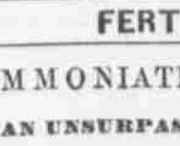
CONCERT HALL.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 1,
and every evening during the week.
TWO GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY, April 3, and SATURDAY, April 6,
GRAND CONSOLIDATION OF THREE DISTINCT AND SEPARATE TROUPES! GRAND REUNION of THE TWO PEAK FAMILIES
BELL RINGERS,
assisted by the celebrated BERGER FAMILY, the Largest Troupe of Bell Ringers in the World.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 25 Cents extra. No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinee for 25 Cents. Adults, 50 Cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Matinee—Doors open at 2. To commence at 3. Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. [4 1 6t
The Piano used (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets. J. C. GOODHUE, Business Manager.

IRELAND! IRELAND!!
ONE WEEK MORE.
AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
MONDAY, April 1, AND DURING THE WEEK, a Magnificently Illustrated Tour of
THE EMERALD ISLE,
Historical, Humorous, and Legendary, with Lecture, Songs, and Comic Irish Stories.
Admission....25 Cents
Commence at 8 o'clock. 4 1 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.



CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 8¾ Three doors above Walnut.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf¾ No. 724 MARKET Street.

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES CONSUMPTION.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24¾

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21¾ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¾

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1¾ ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASTING'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
CURES
COUGHS AND COLDS.
GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Sold by all first-class Druggists.
DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,
3 1m No 232 North SECOND Street

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22¾ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
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DEEP SAND-JOINT
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Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
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E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
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WHITE GOODS,
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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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We have now the best assortment of
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FOR BOYS
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A large assortment of
Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres
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TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
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M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to
NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine 3 26 2w

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

HAVING COMPLETED OUR ARrangements for direct importation, we are enabled to offer all the favorite brands of
CHAMPAGNES
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
We have now in Store and in Bond—
— BASKETS PIPER HEIDSIECK,
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— MOET & CHANDON'S SILLERY
— CASES VEUVE CLIQUOT,
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— CASES ST. MARCEAUX (Carte Blanche),
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AND MANY OTHER BRANDS.
The attention of Grocers Hotels, and Private Families respectfully solicited.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
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HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf3m4p*

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COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER
HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.
Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867.

The False Prophecies of Conservatism.

In looking back over the history of the great struggle for equal rights in this country, now so happily approaching its culmination, one cannot but be interested in observing how wonderfully all the predictions of the pro-slavery conservatives have been falsified. The prophets of despotism have proved as lying as those of Baal of old.

We can well remember, in the early days of the anti-slavery movement, when Garrison raised the banner of *immediate and unconditional emancipation*, how the universal reply of the conservatives was, that such a measure would be followed by a general massacre of the whites by the blacks. That the slaves, if suddenly liberated, would "cut the throats" of their masters, was universally assumed to be indisputable. It was in vain that the example of immediate emancipation in the British West India Islands was pointed to, where the chains were struck from 800,000 human beings in one day, without even so much as a single case of assault and battery to mar the event. Conservatism was wilfully blind, and could not see.

This false idea of the tremendous danger of immediate and unconditional emancipation, haunted and possessed the public mind down to the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln. Even that great and good man shrank from the experiment; and he exhausted every effort to induce the States themselves to enter upon gradual emancipation before he could be brought to take the final step. And even then he did it with a trembling hesitancy, and with an apparent doubtfulness of how the act would be regarded by mankind, which, in the clearer light of already accomplished results, seems almost inexplicable.

Well, the day of emancipation came, sudden, immediate, and unconditional, startling as a "fire-bell in the night." Where, now, were the long-predicted excesses—the violence and outrage, the murder and blood? Fictions of the imagination all. Although the country was at the time shaken by the convulsions of war, and the opportunities and inducements to disorder were great, yet the conduct of the freedmen was, and has been ever since, so far as the commission of wrong upon the whites is concerned, such as to extort the unwilling meed of praise from their very enemies. The truth is, there never had been a time in our country when the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery would not have been feasible, wise, and beneficent. The opposite assertion was an invention of the enemy, without foundation either in philosophy or fact.

Another of these pro-slavery predictions was that emancipation would be followed by a general influx of the freedmen into the Northern States. The North was to be overrun by these dusky laborers, who were to flock into the land like locusts for multitude, driving the white laborer from his work by their unhealthy competition, and consigning him to enforced idleness and want. This is a bugbear with which Jack Rogers and his ilk have hardly yet got through scaring New Jersey Copperheads. But this, like the slaves cutting their masters' throats out of gratitude for being set free, has proved itself a false prediction. The black man is a native of a warm climate, and left free to seek the home of his choice, naturally tends towards the tropics. Emancipation has been followed by no perceptible influx of former slaves from the South.

Another *favorite* assumption of our pro-slavery writers and speakers was, that in a state of freedom the blacks *would not work*. The slave lash, or the fear of it, was the only thing that could get a fair day's work out of a negro. The whole fabric of Southern industry was supposed to rest necessarily on the slave. This, too, has been proved false. It is found that *wages*, labor's universal stimulant the world over, are just as effective with black men as with white men. And although the reorganization of Southern industry on the basis of free labor has been attended with many difficulties and drawbacks, yet the *least* of them has been the disinclination of the blacks to work. Pay them *promptly*, and they will work as well as any other class of people.

But perhaps the most emphatic and dolorous vaticinations of our fanatical conservatives have been uttered in connection with the subject of negro suffrage. The bare proposal of such a thing has been sufficient to send a spasm of horror through their veins. A "*war of races*" has been held up as the inevitable result of applying the fundamental principle of republican government to Southern society. We believe President Johnson has not got this alarming notion out of his head yet. But as we now cast our eyes over the South, what do we behold? The mere *prospect* of negro suffrage has proved to be the great political anodyne of the day. Instead of a war of races, it has brought about a *fraternization* of races. The "chivalry" have ceased murdering negroes, and burning down their school-houses and churches, and have gone to holding great meetings and teaching them politics. Wade Hampton is teaching South Carolina, what it has taken even Philadelphia a long time to learn, that it is a vile prejudice against the negro which leads to his exclusion from the cars. Southern leaders now vie with one another in the assertion that the races are mutual friends, and not enemies; that their interests are common, and not diverse; and that the possession of civil and political equality by the blacks is a matter of mere justice and right, not at all inconsistent with the highest good of the whole country. Negro suffrage has proved to be oil upon the troubled waters of Southern society. None of the evil results prophesied by the conservatives have come to pass or are likely to come to pass. Instead thereof, an era of good feeling and of the expression of generous and humane sentiment has been introduced, hitherto unparalelled in the South. The policy of the radicals has been demonstrated to have been all the time feasible and wise. Instead of outraging the South, Congress has conferred upon her, in the Reconstruction bill, the greatest of blessings.

What a verdict of imbecility and ignorance, of want of humanity and lack of statesmanship, does this brief retrospect render against our proud and vaunting conservative politicians! They are shown to have totally misapprehended the times in which they live. They have not understood the spirit of the age. They have clung to the darkness of the past, rather than turn their faces towards the dawning light of the future. They have lacked faith in humanity, faith in the great principles of human liberty, faith in the dictates of eternal justice. They have been false prophets of evil, servants of despotism, enemies of the people, laggards in an age of progress and fossils in a time of growth. The verdict of history will be that they did all that they could to stay the march of a great nation towards the goal of civil liberty, and to arrest the beneficent progress of the human race towards knowledge and freedom and light.

Montana—Prospects of the Mines.

Advices from Montana give a very promising account of mining affairs there this season. Heretofore the main product from that Territory has been from gulch and placer mining; but last year several quartz mills were erected upon the ledges with which the country abounds, and have proved very successful. The number of these will be largely increased during the season, and the probable production of gold will be much larger than ever before.

Montana has one advantage in the favorable agricultural character of her soil and climate, which must contribute largely to the success, by diminishing the expense, of mining operations in her midst. She will soon be in a position to supply herself with a good part of the agricultural products required for her people.

An Impending Foreign War.—The general impression among those who make European politics a study seems to be that, before the termination of the present year, the Continent will once more be involved in war. The conduct of Prussia is such as to render such a step probable on the part of France. In fact, we cannot but see that a successful war with Prussia has become essential to the stability of the Napoleonic dynasty. The publication of the secret treaties of August, and the scathing debate in the French Chamber on the policy of the Emperor, have given two great incentives to his warlike ambition; while the indignation of Von Bismark at the purchase of Luxembourg by France will probably lead either to war or a retraction on the part of the purchaser. To back down again before Prussia would endanger the hold of the Emperor on the affections of the French people. Hence we anticipate, notwithstanding the Exposition, we will see another war before the close of the year. With the two great powers of Europe pitted against each other, the fate of the Continent rests in the balance. How the scales will turn who can decide?

Construing the Law.—It is said that the President professes to doubt the authority of General Sheridan, under the Reconstruction law, to remove such officers as Monroe, Herron, Abell, etc. If the President will consult his own veto messages, we think he will find that General Sheridan has power to do not only what he has done, but a great deal more. The President has given his construction of the law in those messages, and to be consistent he must stick to it.

Senator Wilson made a speech last night to a large audience at Petersburg, Va. In the Union "as it was," and as the Democrats would like it to be, Mr. Wilson would have been mobbed had he attempted to make a Republican speech in Virginia. We confess that we like the present arrangement best.

Kansas City, the second city in importance in Missouri, elected the radical ticket for the first time at her municipal election yesterday. The Democrats have heretofore carried the town.

General Bailey, the hero of Red River, was murdered recently in Vernon county, Mo., where he held the office of Sheriff. The citizens have offered a reward of $3000 for the arrest of the murderers.

First Arrest Under the Military Bill.

The two men, Sprague and Castelloni, who assaulted a negro named Jackson on Saturday last, and who were tried on Monday by Justices Dillard and Reese, and bailed in the sum of $300 for their appearance at Campbell Court for further trial, were rearrested yesterday by General Wilcox, and are now in confinement at Camp Davis. The arrest was made under authority of the third section of the Sherman bill, which makes it the duty of the military commander to "punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose."

We are not advised of the causes which led to the action of General Wilcox, nor what will be his future course in the matter, whether he will try the prisoners by military commission, or allow the county court, which meets on Monday, to try them. A very probable supposition, we think, is that he may turn the accused over to Mayor Branch for trial, the counsel of the accused waiving the previous examination before the justices named. To-day will probably develope what steps the General intends to take.—*Lynchburg News*, 3d.

[Sprague is a Northern man and Castelloni is an Italian.]

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Contributions from the United States.

We give below a complete official list of works of art contributed to the Paris Exposition, together with names of the contributors, as furnished by J. C. Derby, Esq., United States Agent.

The remaining groups (there being ten in all) will be given hereafter.

FIRST GROUP—WORKS OF ART.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. William J. Hoppin, Chairman; Messrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Jonathan Sturges, Abraham Cozzens, Robert L. Stuart, William T. Blodgett, J. Taylor Johnston, Robert M. Olyphant, William P. Wright, Shepherd Gandy, Henry T. Tuckerman, Charles L. Tiffany, Michael Knoedler, Samuel P. Avery, Joseph Harrison, Jr., George Whitney.

CLASS I.—PAINTINGS IN OIL BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:—

Baker, G. A., New York, Portrait of a Child; owned by A. M. Cozzens; Portrait of a Lady; owned by F. Prentice.

Beard, W. H., New York, Bear Dance; owned by Josiah Caldwell.

Bierstadt, A., New York, The Rocky Mountains; owned by James McHenry.

Boughton, G. H., London, Winter Twilight; owned by L. R. Stuart; The Penitent; owned by J. F. Kensett.

Castilear, J. W., New York, Genesee Flats; owned by Shepherd Gandy; A Swiss Lake; owned by R. M. Olyphant.

Church, F. E., New York, Niagara; owned by J. T. Johnston. Rainy Seasons in the Tropics; owned by M. O. Roberts.

Coleman, S., New York, Landscape.

Cropsey, J. F., New York, Mount Jefferson, N. H.; owned by R. M. Olyphant.

Dix, C. T. Paris, Marine.

Durand, A. B., New York, in the Woods; owned by Jonathan Sturges; A Symbol; owned by R. M. Olyphant.

Elliott, C. L., New York, Portrait; owned by Fletcher Harper.

Gifford, S. R., New York, Mansfield Mountain, Vt.; owned by Robert Gordon; Home in the Wilderness; owned by M. Knoedler.

Mignot, L. R., London, Sources of the Susquehanna; owned by A. W. Derby.

Moran, T., Philadelphia, Autumn on the Connemaugh; owned by C. L. Sharpless; River—Corn.

Richards, W. T., Philadelphia, Woods in June; owned by R. L. Stuart; Foggy Day, Nantucket; owned by George Whitney.

Wier, J. F., New York, The Gun Foundry; owned by R. P. Parrott.

White, E., New York, Thoughts of Liberia; owned by R. L. Stuart.

Whittridge, W., New York, The Old Hunting Ground; owned by J. W. Pinchott; Rhode Island Coast; owned by A. M. Cozzens.

CLASS II.—VARIOUS PAINTINGS AND DESIGNS.

Darley, F. O. C., New York, Cavalry Charge at Fredericksburg, Va.; owned by W. T. Blodgett; Bank Note Vignettes; owned by Bank Note Co.

Johnson, E., New York, Wounded Drummer Boy; owned by Century Club.

Rouse, S. W., Boston, Crayon Portraits; owned by W. T. Blodgett.

CLASS III.—SCULPTURES, ETC.

Foley, Margaret F., Rome, marble medallions, in bas relief, portraits and ideal heads.

Hosmer, Harriet G., Rome, the "Sleeping Fawn," the "Waking Fawn."

Rogers, J., New York, group statuettes, plaster.

Thompson, Launt, New York, statue of Napoleon, bronze, owned by C. D. Pinson; bust of the Rocky Mountain Trapper, plaster; bust of W. C. Bryant, owned by C. B. Ludington.

Volk, L. W., Chicago, bust of A. Lincoln, marble.

Ward, J. Q. A., New York, Ind an Hunter and Dog, bronze, owned by Central Park New York; The Freedman, bronze, owned by John Baker.

CLASS V.—ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

American Bank Note Company, New York, specimens of bank-note and other engraving and printing.

Marshall, W. E., Newark, N. J., engravings on steel, Lincoln and Washington.

National Bank Note Company, New York, specimens of bank-note engraving.

Halpin, F., New York, engraving on steel, President Lincoln.

—The colored people of Charleston are in the midst of a tremendous revival of religion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—THOSE DESIRING to contribute towards the Building Fund of the

BRAINERD MEMORIAL SABBATH SCHOOL, are invited to do so by SATURDAY EVENING, 6th instant, that the amount may be included in the report at the opening exercises on the 7th.

Mr. S. T. ELDRIDGE, No. 426 S. SECOND Street, will receive subscriptions. 4 5 2t*

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, OFFICE No. 104 South FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 8th instant, for the construction of the following 2 feet 6 inch brick Sewers:—

On the line of Sixth street, from the south curb line of Dauphin, to connect with the Sewer at Germantown road and Diamond street.

Spring Garden street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street.

Pine street, from Sixth to Seventh street.

Race street, from Juniper to Thirteenth street.

Walnut street, from Fortieth street 350 feet westward.

Ann and Eighteenth streets, from Eighteenth and Spruce to Nineteenth and Dobbins.

And one of forty feet diameter, on Powelton avenue, from the Pennsylvania Railroad to Thirty-fifth street. With such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor is hereby required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY, 4 5 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS

ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.

"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing*,"
"*London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing*"

Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer"

Is so highly esteemed and universally used.

Because—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.

Because—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.

Because—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.

Because—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.

Because—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.

Because—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair,

But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.

Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6wfm]

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG,

Of the U. S. Military Asylum,

AT AUGUSTA, MAINE,

Will receive applications for admission into the HOME, at his Office

NO. 123 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

UNTIL SATURDAY, 13th INST.

Applicants must bring discharge papers and certificates of identity.

4 4 6t] JAY COOKE, MANAGER.

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., APRIL 4, 1867

The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, April 6, at 6 o'clock, the day of sailing. (4 5 1t) HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

We are receiving direct from France and Italy a fine collection of **BRONZE FIGURES, VASES, GROUPS, CLOCKS, and CANDELABRAS, ALABASTER VASES, URNS, GROUPS and STATUETTES, BISQUET VASES and ORNAMENTS, and will dispose of the same through Mr. B. SCOTT, Jr., at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, in the course of a few days.**

VITI BROS.,
(Late Vito Viti & Sons,)
IMPORTERS,
No. 149 South FRONT St.,
4 5 3t PHILADELPHIA.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of **MILLINERY GOODS** for the ensuing Season, consisting of **STRAW BONNETS AND HATS**, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,
NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

NOW OPEN

New Paris Cloaks and Mantillas,

WALKING SUITS

AND

COSTUMES DE VOYAGE,

For Ladies and Misses.

BLACK DRESS SILKS

FROM $2 TO $10.

Lace Points and Rotondes.

OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

Under the superintendence of accomplished modistes is NOW OPEN for the prompt execution of all orders entrusted to us.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
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C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street,

Call the attention of the public to their Stock of

FINE CLOTHING.

Also, to the large assortment of NEW STYLE PIECE GOODS for Spring Wear.

Our Measure Department is so organized that gentlemen can feel every confidence that the garments obtained will be made in the best manner, and latest style.

4 5 fmwlm] C. SOMERS & SON.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

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Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT

OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22rp]

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 525 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 fmwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 13] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—MEN FROM EVERY COUNTY in the United States to call at No. 413 CHESNUT Street, room 1, second floor, and see the PATENT ATMOSPHERIC BUTTER MAKER churn butter from sweet milk in five minutes. By investing a few hundred dollars $25 to $50 can be made every day; costs but 3c cents and sells for $3. County and State rights for sale. 4 2 6t*

WANTED—GROUNDS BY A BASE BALL CLUB. Address F. M. D., No. 321 PINE Street, stating price, location, and days to be had. 1t*

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO TRAVEL to Europe. Apply at J. C. BROWN, Commercial Hotel. 4 1

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE CHINCARORA

ANTI-NERVOUS

SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.

We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,

Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of

Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwfm4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.



BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT SLREET,

Have just received per steamer CITY OF PARIS, an invoice of

FINE ENGLISH PLATED-WARE,

Of entirely New and Original Styles, manufactured expressly to order.

ALSO,

A Very Complete and Choice Assortment

OF

CARNET JEWELRY,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES. [4 1 mwf3mrp

REMOVED.

JOHN THORNLEY,

INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY,

No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,

Above Fifth, North Side,

Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311), PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,

And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 1mrp*

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

AGENTS FOR:

WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S

OIL CLOTHS,

AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rpsm

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe, and now in Store.

Also, a complete assortment of

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN.
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
5 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED

ENGLISH CARPETINGS,

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY,

INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfm3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER,
3 29 tf Administratrix.

FOR SALE—DWELLING No. 315 N. Sixth street, above Vine, 22 feet front by 86 feet. Will be open for inspection Saturday, April 6, from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock. Apply to

P. MADEIRA,
4 5 2t No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chestnut.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT Private Residences, with side-yard, on the south side of Green street, No. 2032, finished with all the modern conveniences.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

CHARLES H. MASSON,
4 4 6t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty to One Hundred Acres, Brist-tol pike, above the seven mile-stone, near Tacony. Mansion House, Factory and Dwellings to let. Apply to

R. WHITAKER,
4 5 2t* No. 810 LOCUST Street.

WHY DR. SCHENCK CURES SO MANY SICK PEOPLE.

We presume it will not be questioned by any intelligent person in this or other communities, that Dr. Schenck is curing more sick people than any other, or perhaps any half-dozen other physicians in the country. Were details and statistics given in this connection, this rather strong statement would be more than demonstrated. We do not propose to do this, since it would not only require columns, but whole pages of newspapers. Of the great fact itself, however, there can be no doubt, as we have just intimated. In a general way, we base our assertion on the following points:—

1st. Dr. Schenck sees more patients than any other physician in the United States.

2d. He has a larger daily experience, and investigates a greater variety of diseases.

3d. His system of cure is based on nature and common sense.

4th. He has none of the delusions and prejudices of the old school doctors.

5th. His medicine takes immediate effect upon the disease.

6th. He knows what and where the diseases are before he begins to rout them.

Upon this briefly drawn platform, and with his remarkably efficient medicines, there are comparatively few who seek Dr. Schenck that are not cured, or, at all events, very much improved. It is the commonest occurrence in his practice that patients are restored to health without any apparent special difficulty; and such patients are very often those whom other physicians, after trying their best in vain, had given up as hopeless. It may be that Dr. Schenck cannot cure all who go to him, but it is an established fact that the percentage is very large—so large, indeed, as to make a broad line, if not a very wide gulf, of distinction between his system of cure and all others before the public. If a curious and inquiring public were disposed to visit his office, No. 15 N. Sixth street, corner of Commerce, any Saturday, they would have ample proof that the sick are pretty well decided what physician had best be consulted; and the same public would also be likely to see scores of people made well under his treatment.

Dr. Schenck has a wonderful facility, or faculty, or intuition, or whatever else it may be termed, in finding out disease and getting hold of it. One would think he saw at once into the human system, discovered the working of every organ, measured its functions, and comprehended precisely what was necessary to put it into a healthy condition. Patients are not a little astonished at the Doctor's power in this respect; but undoubtedly it is the result of a life-long experience, conducted on thoroughly scientific principles. It is the knowledge how to do a thing that constitutes the difference in men. The trouble with a majority of physicians unquestionably is, that they start wrong, and at ever step get further from a true method of curing diseases. Not so with Dr. Schenck. Why he cures so many folks is, that he knows exactly their ailments, and he knows also just as exactly how to dislodge and drive out disease. In such complaints as consumption, catarrh, those affecting the liver, stomach, etc., he meets the issue squarely; in other words, he takes them directly in hand, instead of the indirect, irregular, experimental, and blind manner commonly pursued. It is the storming of the citadel that wins victory, not the feeble skirmish at distant points. Consumption, for instance, is treated by Dr. Schenck as a curable disease; and in eight cases in ten, even of the desperate character which so largely come to him, he finds no difficulty in curing. He begins by giving strength to the patient, instead of the opposite course, almost invariably pursued. The stomach and liver are put to work to help the lungs, and the poor lungs are not compelled to do duty when barely able to do any.

The reader, if sick, or has friends that are, can judge whether it is worth while to have an interview with Dr. Schenck. If health is the blessing which most people discover after it is ost, its restoration most assuredly deserves all possible effort. But it is quite evident that no effort, unless in the right direction, will be of use, and may be disastrous, so perilous are most of the medical systems. Who can tell the vast myriads that have been sent to an untimely grave by false and cruel medical practices? Every graveyard is a mournful attestation of this fact. Nature is ever ready to be assisted, and only those succeed who walk the path of science by her shining side. Dr. Schenck, pining and almost disconsolate on a bed, doomed by the old-school doctors, thought and studied for himself, and the light therefrom revealed a new order of things. That order not only made him new and strong and of abiding faith, but thousands of others, through his wise advice and marvellous medicines. Could the array of gratefuls he has saved from the grave be formed in column, it would be of the formidable proportions General Grant was wont to wield in the memorable days now passed into magnificent history.

Why does Dr. Schenck cure so many sick people? is a very significant question, and one that a sorely disease-ridden community desire to have answered. It is already, in part at least, answered. It may also be said that no little of his remarkable success is attributable to the use of his Mandrake Pills, a medicine which is in almost universal demand, and which is most thorough and admirable in its action alike on the stomach, liver, and bowels. It has been the study and labor of the medical and chemical faculty for many years to compound a pill which should possess some of the uses of calomel without its well-known baleful effects. The honor of this discovery appears to have very naturally fallen upon the shoulders of Dr. Schenck. That it will prove an immense boon to the human race is quite sure, since it is doing this every day. By the timely use of these pills—which positively contain nothing that can injure the system—many a fit of sickness and many a doctor's bill might be saved. Once used—as thousands will testify—no other pill will ever be touched, and pretty certainly never taken. They cleanse, sweeten, vivify the organs just named, and thus prepare the certain way for health and strength. Further, it may be said that he cures because he is equal to the emergency. He has a plan which embraces the foundation and philosophy of disease, which is all important. Disease once stricken at the root, with intelligence, courage, and persistency, is almost sure to be destroyed. Played and tampered with, it is sure to increase and strengthen. Dr. Schenck pursues the former course; other physicians, for the most part, the latter course. The result can be easily calculated; and, what is better, is daily demonstrated by Dr. Schenck.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 N. Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by druggists generally.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

COMPLIMENTARY SERENADE TO ASSESSOR FRAZIER.—Last evening Assessor Frazier, of the First District, was tendered a grand complimentary serenade, gotten up by the Assistant Assessors, clerks, and others attached to his office. The affair came off at Mr. Frazier's residence, No. 929 South Fourth street. The services of the Jefferson Cornet Band were secured, and after the performance of a number of popular airs, Mr. Frazier, in response to the cries of the gathered assemblage, made his appearance in front, and addressed his friends as follows:—

Friends and Colleagues—The compliment you this night tender me, I assure you, sinks deeply into my heart. Language can but faintly express my feelings on this occasion. The honor you this night do me shall be stored deep in memory's locket, there to remain while reason is left. Among you here to-night to welcome me back to the position the Senate had almost taken from me, I notice old familiar faces—friends who have stood nobly beside me in my contest for confirmation, and to those let me say, "As you have stood by me, so shall I stand by you." And now a word as to my official relations. The frauds that are being perpetrated upon the Government under the Internal Revenue laws are extending themselves to nearly all branches of business, demoralizing alike the Government officers and the tax-payers. The Commissioner of Revenue, in handing me my commission, on Monday last, remarked:—"Let the selections you make for appointments be *honest* men." While no reflection was made by Mr. Rollin upon the management of affairs in this District, yet he desired to impress me with the importance of judiciously and honestly conducting affairs, so that no fault could be found with us: here permit me to say I have no fault to find with the manner in which you have performed your duties since my accession to the office. On the contrary, I have much praise to bestow. I commend you for the faithful, and, I believe, honest manner in which your duties have been performed. My predecessors, Messrs. Keith and Webb, were both high-toned men, and the record they left behind them is above suspicion. It is my intention, gentlemen, to administer the duties of the office as they did. I would not blur the bright, unsullied record they have left. And now, gentlemen, a word as to the political course I intend to pursue. A number of my radical friends have kindly invited me back to the fold from which, eighteen months ago, they so summarily expelled me. They argue:—"You are beyond the power of removal by the President: a radical Senate having placed you in that position—your appointments should be radicals." It is because the last Congress screwed the brakes so tightly upon the Executive, that I am more than ever determined to stand true to Andrew Johnson. I do not consider myself under any very great obligations to the Senate of the United States further than to do my duty as an officer. No man was removed by the President to give place to me. A vacancy existed, caused by the death of my lamented predecessor, Mr. Webb. I was selected to fill this vacancy, and it was because Senators Fessenden, Sprague, and Sherman determined to maintain the dignity of the Senate: that these gentlemen insisted upon and secured my confirmation. Politically, I am still a conservative. I believe in Johnson, Grant, Farragut, Sherman, and the Supreme Court; and the conservative and humane principles they maintain, in contradistinction to the fearful principles of Sumner, Stevens, Butler, and company. I believe in civil law and liberty rather than in military despotism. I am opposed to the centralization of power as advocated by Stevens & Co., and am for the maintenance of the rights of all the people in all the States under this Government: therefore, gentlemen, I am against the radical element that is trampling the Constitution of the United States under foot, obliterating State after State, demoralizing trade and finance; and am for constitutional law and civil liberty, with all their benign influences and substantial blessings.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Frazier's remarks, the party partook of a handsomely served collation. During the evening speeches were also made by Messrs. Charles L. Wolf, George F. Omerly, James Gaw, John B. Minton, and James Dillon. The festivities of the evening were ended at a seasonable hour. The whole affair was most creditable, and was a well-deserved compliment to an honest and faithful official.

VARIOUS ASSAULTS.—William Hornett, aged 22, boarded at a house No. 1003 S. Twentieth street. Yesterday, taking umbrage at some little thing, he set to work and violently beat his landlady, and, when her son interfered, grossly assaulted him. For this he was heard before Alderman Lutz, and committed, in default of bail, to answer.

John Hillman was arrested for being engaged in a scrimmage at Broad and Poplar streets, and was held to answer by Alderman Toland.

Charles Betrim, a young man, having taken too much, assaulted an individual at Orchard and Culvert streets. An officer attempted to arrest him at his mother's residence, near the same place, when the latter slammed the door in his face and locked it. The former, for the assault, and the latter for interfering, were committed to answer by Alderman Toland.

THE SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES incidental to Holy Week will be commenced on Palm Sunday, 14th instant, at the Cathedral. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood will officiate. The music will be composed of Haslinger's grand solemn mass, for male voices alone, unaccompanied. It will be rendered by a double quartette, including Messrs. C. M. Schmitz, Aaron R. Taylor, Michael H. Cross, and five of our most talented amateurs. As the rehearsals have been conducted with much care, we will have the opportunity of hearing this elegant composition in a style very seldom equalled.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERIES.—Last evening, two attempts at robbery were made in the Ninth District, one at the northeast corner of Sixteenth and Brown streets, and another at No. 1817 Green street. The police were too vigilant to allow such illegal operations to go on without some interference.

APPROPRIATING FUNDS.—John J. Jacobs, a colored youth of 16 years, was arrested at Fifth and Merchant streets, on complaint of a gentleman for whom he had worked, for stealing money at various times. Alderman Hurley committed Jacobs for another hearing in default of $500 bail.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—The boy James Armrod, who a day or two since fell into a dye vat at Solomon Wild's coloring establishment, in the lower part of the city, and was badly scalded, died yesterday at his home in Christian street.

THE STEAMER HENDRICK HUDSON.—This steamer was announced to sail on Saturday, but owing to some repairs being made, she will not be able to leave for her destination until Tuesday.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY—ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. James Brooks, residing at No. 247 South Third street, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, having inspected a distillery, at the corner of Ludlow and Forty-first streets, West Philadelphia, owned by D. A. Mayer, learning of an attempt to defraud the revenue, seized it. William E. Walker, Samuel Shoyer, and John Hill were also implicated, and arrested. A hearing was had before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., at noon to-day.

Mr. Brooks was sworn, and testified as follows:—

I visited the distillery owned by D. A. Mayer on last Wednesday; the distillery is situated on Ludlow, near Forty-first, West Philadelphia: I saw Shrover, who was introduced as the Superintendent; I told him that I wished to inspect the distillery; I entered the gate: I saw several gentlemen, one of whom (Shoyer) came to me and said that Walker had general charge: Walker came and was going to show me the distillery, when I inspected the yard where the barrels lay, I went into the yard, and from there I looked into a room and discovered that it was the cistern room, where there were two large cisterns: at one of the faucets a man stood drawing off spirits: he stopped when I looked, turned the faucets, and came away: I asked Walker what this action meant; he said that they were preparing the spirit for John Hill to work it; the tax is paid, and we want to remove it; I said that could not be, for they could not pay a tax until they knew what the package contained; there are many packages not inspected; how do you know what tax to pay on them? he said that the tax was paid, and that he had the certificate in his pocket; he Walker, showed me a certificate of the receipt, which I explained to him; I then discovered a barrel having an inspection mark on it; I examined it, which was marked—"1—John Hill, U. S. Inspector—4th Dist. Pa.—143 gallons—134 per cent., March 28, 1867;" I saw another on end, having but a chalk-mark on it; on examining the barrel I found it "No. 2," etc., the same as the other; I examined other barrels, and said that there was something wrong; I asked for the stencil plate; Walter said that John Hill had been there, and had taken the stencil with him; not being satisfied, I passed into the cistern-room, and could find no stencil; I went behind the cistern, and found a canvas bag, unlocked, lying on the floor, and I took the stencil out; the bag contained stencil, figures, brush, etc.; in searching for others, I found a stencil plate—"U. S. Bonded Warehouse—tax paid;" and the other marked "D. A. Mayer, Pa.;" when I discovered these things, I said I should place the distillery under seizure; Walker said he did not know the stencil was there; the inspection marks must be put on whisky preparatory to its being taken into a bonded warehouse, with regular entry accounts; now, according to the marks on the barrels, I saw that those barrels should have been in a bonded warehouse; the result of my observations was that duplicate serial numbers were being prepared for those ten barrels then in the yard; all the stencils necessary were there for turning out apparently paid barrels—that is, the tax on the spirits.

The Commissioner bound each of the parties, D. A. Mayer, Wilson E. Walker, Samuel Shoyer, and John Hill, in $2000 to appear before the Grand Jury.

ROBBERY OF A WATCH AND MONEY.—E. K. Young, aged twenty-four, in company with Peter Dockney, was arrested this morning about 2 o'clock, the first at Sixth and Arch streets, and the latter at Sixth and Chesnut streets, for robbing two Captains of valuables. It seems that, last evening these two individuals made the acquaintance of Captains Godwin and Elkinton on the dock near where lay their respective vessels, which had lately arrived. By coaxings and insinuations they finally got the Captains to go to the Allegheny House, on Market street, where they had a glorious time. Everything went well, spirits were high, and all were having a general good time. Soon the company parted, after which Captain Godwin ascertained that his gold watch, his personal property, was missing, and Elkinton found, on calculation, that of about $108 in gold which he had on his person when he entered the house, he had remaining not one. Information was given the police, which resulted in the arrest of the above-named parties. When arrested, the chain which Captain Godwin testified belonged to the watch was found on Young, and also about $30 worth of the identical gold pieces which Elkinton had the previous night stowed in his locker. The parties were this morning taken before Alderman Godbon, who committed each for a further hearing in default of $2000 bail.

THE SALE OF D'HUYVETTER'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS commenced last evening, at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street. It was well attended, and the bidding at times was quite spirited, although the prices realized were generally low. To-night the sale will be continued, and the finest paintings in the catalogue offered. This is the last sale of high-class paintings of the season, and our artistic readers will do well not to miss it. The following are the paintings which realized the highest prices last evening:—

"Harper's Ferry After the War," by E. D. Lewis, of Philadelphia, $500.

"Cattle and Sheep," by Louis Robbe, of Brussels, $320.

"Winter Scene," by F. Kruseman, of Brussels, $285.

"Street Scene in Leyden," by W. Koekkoek, of Amsterdam, $265.

"Preparing the Christmas Dinner," by A. J. Verhoeven-Ball, of Antwerp, $225.

"Sunset on the Coast," by James Hamilton, of Philadelphia, $225.

"The Toilet," by Alexander Van Hamme, of Brussels, $195.

BURGLARS.—It will be remembered that, some nights since, a number of coal offices were ransacked in the vicinity of Fifth and Callowhill streets. Last night two men named Joseph White and William Roat, were arrested on suspicion of knowing more about the affair than anybody else. Roat was arrested, he having been one of the parties seen hanging about the vicinity. A card which Roat had carried in his pocket previous to the affair was found in one of the offices amongst the papers, etc., which lay scattered on the floor the morning after the burglary. White, whose residence is at No. 430 Garden street, was seen in the neighborhood the next morning, and this morning was discovered and pulled out of a hay loft of a stable on Noble street. Alderman Massey committed each for a further hearing in default of $1500 bail.

ANOTHER WATCH STOLEN.—Sarah Gaffney lives in Brier Place, and has attained her 21st year. She some time since received a watch from a young gentleman, who obtained it easily without price, on condition that when she (Sallie) pawned it, this young gentleman was to have $15. Sallie received $50 for the watch, paid over the stipulated $15, but it was refused by the youth, who declared that if he did not receive $40 of the money he would bring action for recovery. Sallie was defiant, and the lawsuit was brought. But the authorities, looking into the transaction, arrested them both yesterday, one for stealing and the other for receiving stolen goods. Alderman Tunison committed each in default of bail, to answer.

A CORRECTION.—In our issue of yesterday afternoon, we stated that the Liberty Cornet Band would give a musical entertainment in the evening at Bird's Billiard Saloon and Restaurant, Nos. 605 and 607 Arch street. In this we were mistaken, as it was the "Liberty Military and Orchestra Band" which furnished this rare musical treat. This band, which was recently associated with the 95th Pennsylvania Regiment, (Colonel Gosline's Zouaves) is full and efficient, and we doubt not but their entertainments, which are to be given every Monday evening hereafter, will greatly add to the other manifold attractions of Mr. Bird's establishment.

A DISHONEST NEPHEW.—William Creesy, a youth, stole on Sunday last a silver watch, the property of his aunt, who resides at Second and Christian streets. After stealing it he pawned it a place near Second and Mary, and then sold the ticket. His aunt yesterday, for the first time, became cognizant of the affair, and ordered his arrest, which was effected. Alderman Titcomb committed Creesy and another youth, named Thormer, having complicity in the theft, for an appearance at Court.

INCENDIARISM.—About 2 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in a pile of lumber in the yard of Benton & Co., at Front and Dickerson streets. Officer Sheers, of the First District, extinguished it with a few buckets of water, but had he not arrived thus opportune, the fire might have proved disastrously, as the lumber had been well saturated with coal oil, good evidence that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

DIED.—John O'Brien, who was run over by the steamer of the Philadelphia Hose Company, March 28, 1867, died at the Hospital this morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest at his office to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.—Among the rich and delicate floral extracts which, ever since the world began, have played so important a part in the feminine toilet, and which seem to multiply as we advance in refinement and civilization, there are none, perhaps, which can at all equal the genuine extract of the beautiful "*Night-Blooming Cereus*," as prepared by PHALON & SON, the celebrated New York perfumers. As in most everything else, it has been reserved for Americans to excel in the manufacture of toilet extracts. The refined and highly educated taste of the court ladies of Europe acknowledges this fact, and hence a new export trade between this country and Europe has been inaugurated in the steady shipment of large quantities of this perfume to foreign countries, thus actually superseding the best articles of Lubin and other French makers. The fashionable world, especially, has long needed a perfume for the handkerchief which, while it possessed the requisite fragrance, would neither stain the handkerchief nor evaporate so readily as to leave no odor, as is the case with most floral extracts. The chief points of superiority claimed for this extract are:—

That it is the most delicate and fragrant of all perfumes.

That its properties are so lasting that it does not lose its fragrance or strength upon exposure.

That it will not stain the handkerchief.

The great popularity attained by the Extract of the "*Night-Blooming Cereus*" has induced individuals to imitate it—its name only, as they cannot imitate the article itself, the secret of its manufacture being possessed only by PHALON & SON. The proprietors would therefore caution the public that the genuine article has "PHALON & SON, Perfumers, New York," blown in the glass on each bottle. Any other, purporting to be the Extract of the "*Night-Blooming Cereus*," is a counterfeit.—*New York Herald.*

"COME down with the dust," which we will be very apt to do if we come down at all, this windy weather. The pleasant way to come down with the dust is when you are paying for a new suit of Spring Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

ONE DOLLAR only for six superfine Card, or one large Photograph, at B. F. Reimer's well-known Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, a large assortment of Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk and Linen Gloves, suitable for our Spring trade, at McIntire & Brother's variety, zephyr and gents' furnishing store, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
*FOR MEN AND BOYS now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

FULLERTON—TATEM.—On April 3, 1867, by the Rev. D. Marsh, D. D., Mr. FRANK A. FULLERTON to Miss MARY ELIZABETH TATEM, both of this city.

STEVENS—LAKE.—On the 5th of March, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Lewis Gregor, by the Rev. J. F. Meredith, Mr. JOHN ALLEN STEVENS, of Brooklyn, N. Y. to Miss MARY ANN LAKE, of Roxborough, Pa.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On the morning of the 3d instant, THOMAS ANDERSON, in his 63d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 225 N. Tenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BEECHER.—On the 3d instant, HORACE F., son of Jacob F. and Catharine E. Beecher, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1528 N. Twelfth street, on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

FULLER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, April 2, ABBOTT H. FULLER, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 6, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1910 Green street, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

GLENN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, April 3, WILLIAM B. GLENN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 89, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Frank Glenn, No. 17 S. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery. ***

WISTAR.—On the morning of the 4th instant, Dr. CASPAR WISTAR, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1321 Arch street, on Second-day morning next at 10 o'clock. ***

WOOSTER.—At New Castle, Del., on the 4th instant, Mrs. ANN Y. WOOSTER, in the 76th year of her age. **

SPADES, HOES, RAKES, GARDEN TROWels, Weeding Forks, Pruning Shears and Knives, and other Garden Implements, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

REPAIRING OF CLOTHES-WRINGERS done, and various patterns of them for sale by us. Those with cog-wheels, viz., the Universal and Champion, we particularly recommend for durability.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WOOD-SAWS AND HORSES, SPLITTING, Chopping and Boys' Axes, for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
J. L. CAPEN,
2 14tuths3mrp] at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p§

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S.
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 28 3m

READING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS
OF THE
Reading Accommodation Train.

On and after MONDAY, April 8, 1867, the Reading Accommodation Train will leave Reading at 7·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning to Reading will leave Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

Additional Accommodation Train Between Pottstown and Philadelphia.

On and after MONDAY, April 8, 1867, an Accommodation Train will leave Pottstown at 6·20 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning to Pottstown, will leave Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M. [4 4 9t
The above trains stop at all intermediate stations.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.

United States Supreme Court.

Judge Sharkey and Hon. Robert J. Walker appeared in the Supreme Court of the United States this morning on the behalf of the State of Mississippi. The former rose to submit a bill of complaint, with the prayer that President Johnson, and his officers and agents appointed for that purpose, and especially General Ord, be perpetually enjoined and restrained from executing the act "to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, and that the powers of injunction and subpœna be issued, directed to the parties aforesaid, with any other relief that the Court may deem proper.

Judge Sharkey remarked that the bill had been printed.

Attorney-General Stanbery said he believed it was the general practice first to obtain the leave of the Court to file the bill. This bill was against the United States, and he desired to appear at the earliest moment to object to it. He repeated there must be a motion to file the bill in the regular way.

Judge Sharkey replied that was the motion which he now made. He was aware of the magnitude of the subject, involving the important and delicate question of the constitutionality of the Congressional legislation. It was of great moment that an early decision be arrived at, as much mischief must result by delay.

Chief Justice Chase to Judge Sharkey—You can only now move to file the bill, and it will be in order to discuss this the next motion day.

Attorney-General Stanbery—I am ready now to resist the granting of the leave.

Chief Justice—We do not propose to hear argument on a motion out of the regular order. The motion will be filed.

Judge Sharkey—I will now file the application.

This he did, and the question went over till the next motion day, being Friday next.

Proceedings of the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. Cole (Cal.) presented the petition of the Veteran Corps of California. He said they served two or three years, and during that time they were successful in their contest with various Indian tribes, subduing the Navajoes, Apaches, and Comanches in New Mexico. They were discharged nearly two thousand miles from home, and received a mere pittance to reach California, and now ask to be allowed the same rate of transportation which has been given to other discharged soldiers, to cover their expenses.

The petitions were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Ross (Kansas), it was resolved that the Secretary of the Interior inform the Senate whether Lewis V. Bogy is now in the employment of that Department, if so, in what capacity, his duties and compensation, when appointed, by whom, and what instructions, if any, have been given to him, and by whom.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered a resolution, which he said he would call up to-morrow, that Willard Saulsbury, a Senator from Delaware, having appeared repeatedly on the floor of the Senate in a condition of intoxication, be and he is hereby expelled from the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Sherman (Ohio) the Senate went into Executive session.

News from Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The steamship Alabama brings Vera Cruz dates to the 23d ult., two days later than previous advices.

The city of Vera Cruz was in a state of siege, sixteen hundred men with five pieces of artillery inside. Provisions were high, but there was no blockade from the sea side.

There were besieging the city thirty-five hundred Liberals, with four small field Napoleons, but more men and guns were daily expected.

Maximilian was in Queretaro with ten thousand men, and had no money or provisions. There were twenty-five hundred Liberals besieging the place. Merida, Yucatan, was also in a state of siege, but still communicates with Sisal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Cotton dull and lower. Sales at 27½@28c. Flour active and 5@10c. higher; sales of 8600 barrels State, $9·90@12·95; Ohio, 11·85@14·10; Western, $9·90@14·10; Southern, $11·30@17. Wheat active, and 2@3c. higher; sales of 21,000 bushels at $2·50@2·56. Corn higher. Oats steady and unchanged. Beef dull. New Mess, $12@20; extra mess, $18 50@23·50. Provisions dull; new mess Pork $23·50. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island 90⅛; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 45; Erie Railroad, 56; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 77; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅜; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 71¾; N. Y. Central, 101⅝; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Virginia 6s, 51; Missouri 6s, 95¼; Hudson River, 136; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109⅝; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 108; new issue, 107¼; Ten-forties, 98; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅛. Sterling exchange, 108⅝; at sight, 9½. Gold, 133⅞. Money 7 per cent.

PRINCE'S
FOUNTAIN PEN.

PEN, PENHOLDER, AND INKSTAND COMBINED.

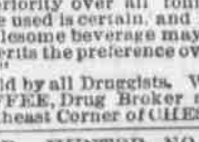
AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA,

JOHN C. CLARK & SON,

NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

The FOUNTAIN PEN has been in use for eleven years, and is recommended as being a perfect article. It can be used from four to ten hours consecutively, according to the size of the fountain. It is as portable as an ordinary pencil, and is absolutely incorrodible. Always ready for use, it is one of the most valuable and time-saving inventions of the present day.

JOHN C. CLARK & SON,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
3 22 fmw1m5p] NO. 230 DOCK STREET.



HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.
"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.
"TO L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 22 fsmw
Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 4 4 4t*

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.

The Sharkey-Walker Injunction Application—Probable End of the Affair.

The action of the Supreme Court to-day upon the application for an injunction to restrain the Executive and the military commanders from executing the Reconstruction act and supplement, is considered as virtually killing the application.

The Administration is opposed to the movement, believing that its only effect will be to alarm the North and bring Congress back in July.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

The President will decide to-day upon another nominee for the Commissionship of Agriculture, as Mr. Kennedy has failed to get a reconsideration of his case by the Senate.

Minister to Austria.

Ex-Senator Nesmith has just been rejected as Minister to Austria. Now will come Foster's turn.

Lovell H. Rousseau Confirmed as a Brigadier-General.

General Rousseau's appointment as Brigadier-General, in place of Rosecrans, was acted upon to-day, and he was confirmed.

General Rosseau was favorably recommended to the Military Committee by the following-named Representatives in Congress.—Messrs. Donnelly, Logan, Hayes, Buckland, Eckley, Eggleston Bingham, Coburn, Van Horn, Loan, McClurg, and Miller, of Pennsylvania.

Return of Senator Wilson.

Senator Wilson has returned from Virginia, very much pleased with his reception there. It is proposed to send a number of prominent Republican speakers to the South, to address the people on the political situation.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—Mr. McConnell, Chairman of Committee on Finance, reported the Annual Appropriation bill, with amendments.

An act changing the venue in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gould *et al.*, from Monroe county to Dauphin county, was strongly opposed by Mr. Burnett, who, failing to defeat the bill, moved to strike out Dauphin and insert Northampton. Agreed to, and the bill was passed finally as amended.

An act to authorize the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to borrow money and issue bonds was passed.

Mr. Randall read an act to incorporate the Union Hall of Pottsville.

Mr. Coleman read, in place, a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Harrisburg.

Mr. McConaughy read, in place, a bill changing the location of a portion of the State road from Harrisburg to Gettysburg.

The General Appropriation bill was then considered up to the hour of adjournment.

House of Representatives.

The following bills were passed:—To incorporate the Keystone Telegraph Company; to incorporate the Girard Lodge of the Ancient Order of the American League of Pennsylvania; a supplement to the bill to exempt persons formerly in the military service of the United States, and honorably discharged therefrom, from the payment of bounty and *per capita* tax and military fines, providing for the refunding of said tax to persons exempt by the act, if paid during 1865 or 1866, previous to its passage, and crediting the amount refunded to the school tax bill; to authorize the Southwark Railroad to renew their road on Swanson street; the bill for the better preservation of the morals of minors of Philadelphia; a further supplement to the act to establish a Board of Wardens for the port of Philadelphia, increasing the fees to one dollar for each vessel, instead of fifty cents; Mr. Donohugh's bill to prohibit processions after dark ten days next preceding any general election in Philadelphia; to extend the provisions of the act to authorize the arrest of professional thieves, burglars, etc., in Philadelphia, so as to authorize the arrest of professional counterfeiters and forgers.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Arrived, brig J Leighton, from Grand Turk. She reports having fallen in with the schooner White Squall, of Philadelphia, from Jacksonville, Fla., for New York, leaking badly. Took off the captain, crew, and one passenger, eight persons in all, and brought them to New York.

Arrived, ship Queen of the Ocean, Foo Chow.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Charles Hubbard and Samuel Montgomery had a further hearing upon the charge of larceny. Mr. J. B. Wilson, the owner of the articles stolen, testified that the goods recovered were his property. Montgomery had stated to him that he was in the house No. 1665 Green street, but he was intoxicated. He said he could get the sack coat. The defendants were held in $1200 bail each for their appearance at Court.

Edward Young and Patrick Dockney were charged with larceny. A sea captain, named Goodwin, last evening visited the Arch Street Theatre. During the intermission he went to Johnny Lazarus,' on Sixth street, above Arch, to get a drink. While there he fell in with a party of men, and lost about $114 in gold and a gold watch.

Young was arrested upon the charge of taking them, and upon searching him several gold pieces and a watch chain, were found, recognized as belonging to Goodwin. Dockney was arrested for taking a watch belonging to a Mr. Elkinson, but he handed it back to the owner. The other watch was not recovered. Young was committed in default of $2000, and Dockney in $1600 to answer at Court.

Pete Sanford had a further hearing upon the charge of the larceny of a watch from Carncross & Dixey's Opera House, and was discharged.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 5s.past due	100½	200 sh Reading....s80	50⅞
$400 City 6s, New	101	150 do	50⅝
$400 5-20s.'62.cp....sm	109	200 do	50¾
$100 do	109	100 do	50⅝
$5000 N Pa 10s	112½	100 sh Cata Prf	30½
$5000 Lehigh 6s '84	90	300 do....s30	30
4 sh Cam & Am	130½	100 do....b60	30⅜
29 do	130½	200 do....s30	30⅛
20 sh Penna R	55⅛	100 do	30⅜
200 sh Reading	50⅝	100 do	30¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2850 U S 7-30s..Au	105⅞	100 sh Cata Pf....s60	30⅛
100 sh Reading....s30	50⅞	100 do....b60	30⅜
100 do....s30	50⅞	200 sh Susq Cnl....s60	15⅞
100 sh St Nich Cl	2½		

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1867.
Proposals will be received at the office of JOHN McARTHUR, JR., Architect, No. 209 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, for Rebuilding, including all work and materials of, Two hundred and fifty (250) feet, more or less, of that portion of the wall enclosing the Schuylkill Arsenal, at Gray's Ferry road, starting at that road, and running west along the Pennsylvania Railroad.
The rebuilding to commence immediately; the cost of the whole work and the time in which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons in the amount of $1000, that the bidder will enter into contract and good and sufficient security within five days after being notified of the award.
Plans and specifications of the work to be done can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., where blank forms for proposals can be obtained. Also, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.
By order of
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. A.,
4 5 6t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

PHILIP II of SPAIN. By Charles Gayarre. Middleton, New York. Philadelphia Agents, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Robertson's "Charles V," Prescott's "Philip II," and Motley's "United Netherlands," have pretty well covered that period of modern history embraced within the reign of that monarch of whom Mr. Gayarré proceeds to treat. With such predecessors, it would be surprising if Mr. Gayarré succeeded in establishing a lasting reputation on a subject so thoroughly exhausted; yet we confess that the author has made out of his materials a decidedly valuable work. The lamented death of Prescott deprived us of the closing hours of Philip's life. The present writer takes up the thread of narrative at that point, and depicts with vivid pen the death-bed scene. The rest of the volume is occupied in a philosophical examination of his reign; its effect on Spanish prosperity, literature, science, religion, and all the other things which go to make up a nation's prosperity. The style of the production is too florid. The author deals too much in metaphors and tropes. His figures are too elaborate, but his work never grows vapid. The deductions drawn are all carefully premised with facts; and the work, taken as a whole, is a completion of the circle of literature which has surrounded the reign of Philip II. The author does not consider that monarch a great man. He deems his policy to have been the ruin of his country. By contrast with his father, Charles V, he sinks into an inferior position. His cruelty to Protestants was abominable, and his reign marked the decline of Spanish power. The work is printed in extremely handsome style, and is prefaced by a note from George Bancroft.

POEMS. By Frances Dana Gage. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Amid the flood of rhymsters who are inundating our country, it is pleasant to find a real poetic genius. It is so rarely that one not well established as a literary star can execute a really good performance, that we hail with peculiar pleasure the productions of Mrs. Gage. Her little book abounds in genius. It is touchingly simple in much of its contents, and is eminently calculated to affect the sensibilities. Mrs. Gage, at the age of more than fifty years, writes verses which breathe of the fire of youth so tempered down by the calm of mature age, that the work is an anomaly as well as a great success. The verses on the "Coming Home" of her sons from war are peculiarly happy. The work is handsomely published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE ÆNEID OF VIRGIL. Translated into English Verse by John Conington, M. A. Middleton, N. Y.

A very graceful and scholarly translation is the one laid before us by Professor Conington. The subject, although well-nigh worn out by his predecessors, assumes in his hands a freshness which gives to it the charm of novelty. It is written in the metre rendered so popular by Walter Scott, and is elegant in diction, and yet really literal in its translation. It is a welcome addition to the classics, and will be read with pleasure by those who have studied the immortal bard in the original. It is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

JOAN OF ARC. Translated from the French, by S. M. Grimke. Adams & Co., Boston. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia Agents.

The sprightly little narrative before us is a condensation of Lamartine's work on the Maid of Orleans. This is a spirited story of her career, her daring, her suffering, her death. It is written in the style so eminently French—short sentences and strong adjectives. It is neatly published, and is issued by a house of which we have heretofore heard but little. We hope that, amid the more noted publishers of Boston, Messrs. Adams & Co. will have a successful career. Their opening publication is a well-selected work.

CHANTS AND RESPONSES. By James Pearce. McCauley & Rement, No. 1314 Chesnut street.

The Episcopal chants, set to music and cheaply published, lie before us. This little production will probably be acceptable to the lovers of the organ, one of the most efficient performers on which instrument issues this work. The author is the organist at St. Mark's Church of this city, the music of which is so justly celebrated.

MESSRS. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS have just issued the third instalment of the works of Charles Dickens. The volume before us is "The Tale of Two Cities." It is bound in the rich green cloth of its predecessors, and is filled with well-executed illustrations. To those who have commenced the purchase of the "Author's Edition" we need speak no words of commendation; while to those who have not done so, we can only give the advice to secure at once the cheapest and handsomest American issue of the works of the world-famed novelist.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the concert to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Overture, "La Part du Diable".....Auber
2. Romance Corno Solo (first time).....C. Voss
3. "Vorstedler Waltz".....Lanner
4. Fourth Part of Sinfonie, "Consecration of Tones" (first time).....Spour
5. Overture, "Antigone" (first time).....Mendelssohn
6. Introduction and duet from *Merry Wives of Windsor*.....O. Nicolai
7. Finale from "Ariele" (Daughter of the Air).....E. Bach

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Mr. James E. Murdoch will be the recipient of a benefit, when, by particular request, he will repeat his admirable impersonation of "Young Mirabel," in the *Inconstant; or, The Way to Win Him*. Mr. Murdoch's engagement has created a real dramatic *furore*. The theatre is densely crowded every night by the *elite* of our citizens. To-morrow (Saturday) evening Mr. Murdoch will play "Rover," in *Wild Oats*.

To-morrow afternoon, at the usual family matinee, *The Streets of Philadelphia* will be presented.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—For her benefit this evening Miss Lucille Western will appear in *Masks and Faces* and the *Loan of a Lover*, personating two favorite *roles*, supported by Mr. George H. Clarke, Mr. Walcot, and the whole of the company. To-morrow evening *Macbeth* will be played, with an "eventful" cast, the bill announces.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Miss Western gives an *East Lynne* matinee, in compliance with the requests of a large number of lady friends and admirers. This will be the only daylight performance of *East Lynne*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew takes her farewell benefit this evening. *Ours* will be presented for the last time. We hope to see the theatre crowded to-night.

To-morrow evening, Mr. Sam Hemple receives his annual benefit. He has prepared a great bill for the occasion, and will be assisted in his funny efforts by Mr. Frank Drew and all of the company.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The usual melange entertainment will be presented to-night by the Variety Troupe. To-morrow afternoon the customary gift matinee will be given.

On Thursday, April 18, Mr. James Pilgrim, acting and stage manager of the American, will have a complimentary testimonial benefit, on which occasion a large number of favorite performers will volunteer an appearance, and Mr. Pilgrim will play one of his best Irish parts.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—We need only remind our readers to-day of the necessity of securing seats at once for the Parepa-Brignoli season at the Academy. From present appearances every seat in the house will be disposed of by Monday. Madame Parepa is a great favorite in Philadelphia, and her triumph here will be more brilliant than that achieved by her in New York and Boston. *Il Trovatore* is the opening opera selected for Monday night.

THE PEAK FAMILY, Swiss Bell-Ringers, have had such crowded houses at Concert Hall that they will appear for two weeks longer. They will give exhibitions every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. This company is the union of the two Peak families and the Berger family, and embraces twenty-four performers, making the largest troupe of Bell-Ringers in the world, and manipulates two hundred and eighty silver bells.

IRELAND.—The exhibition of the beautiful scenes in the Emerald Isle remains with us for two evenings more. No one who can appreciate the beautiful in nature and art should fail to visit this exhibition at the Assembly Buildings. The views are really admirable, and the lecture, songs, jokes, music, and anecdotes of the artists in charge render the entertainments instructive and delightful.

A matinee to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, announce that this is the last week of the Black Japanese troupe. They present, in addition to the grand pantomime of the *House that Jack Built*, a most excellent little piece known as the *Spinsters*. They have crowded houses every night.

THESPIS—TERPSICHORE.—The theatrical folks and their friends should not forget that the attaches of the Chesnut, Walnut, Academy of Music, etc., will give their grand Shakesperian Carnival Bal Masque at Concert Hall, on Tuesday night, the 30th inst. Tickets for this ball may be obtained of any of the managers, many of whom may be seen at any of the abovenamed places of amusement every evening.

STROLLING PLAYERS.—Mr. James H. Ward, formerly a great favorite here, is now about to make the "tour of New Jersey" with a troupe of excellent players, mostly gathered from the company employed by Leonard Grover for the Olympic Theatre of New York city. The "Opera King" having suddenly fallen upon evil times, cut the season short, and these people had to "cut dirt" for themselves. We wish this "Commonwealth" troupe success.

Latest from Liberia.

The fine ship Golconda, belonging to the American Colonization Society, commanded by Captain Miskelley, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liberia, having made the passage from Monrovia in the short space of forty days. The ship is consigned to her agent, Dr. James Hall. She brings no cargo, not having remained long enough on the coast to collect any, her time of sailing from here again being the 20th instant. She brings several Liberians, passengers, among them Mrs. Blyden, wife of the Rev. E. W. Blyden, who is now travelling in Egypt. Mr. Blyden went to Liberia when a boy, having sailed from Baltimore in the Liberia packet. He was born somewhere in the West Indies, and having no relatives in Liberia, on his arrival there was taken in hand by the teacher in charge of the Presbyterian school at Monrovia, and educated at the expense of the mission. The Rev. Mr. Blyden is now a professor in the Liberia College, and is considered one of the best educated men in Liberia.

The general news by the Golconda is unimportant. Trade was not very brisk on the coast, as the oil season had not commenced. The people were generally thriving, especially the farmers. The emigrants by the Golconda, from Charleston, were very much pleased with the appearance of the country, and have written encouragingly to their friends. President Warner writes to Dr. Hall that he has just returned from a survey of the "old fields" through which they are desirous of having a canal cut, connecting the Mesurado and Junk rivers. If this is effected, it will bring Montserado and Grand Bassa counties very near each other inland. The distance across the "old field" is three and a quarter miles. President Warner writes that "there are yet along our coast some disturbances among the natives, affecting very injuriously our oil trade. A gunboat would effectually quell this, if we had one."

The Golconda is expected to sail from this port about the 20th instant for Liberia via Charleston, S. C. She is an elegant ship of 1000 tons, purchased in Boston to take the place of the Mary Caroline Stevens, which was sold during the late war in consequence of the trade with Liberia being entirely stopped. The former ship was built out of the fund donated by the late Mr. Stevens, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in his will, and it is understood that measures are being taken to have the Golconda's name changed to that of Mary Caroline Stevens.—*Baltimore Sun, 3d.*

A Curious Lawsuit.

A Western paper says that "in 1863, at the time of the New York riots, an Old School Presbyterian minister, named Curran, went to the town of Wabash, Indiana, on his way to the village of Huntington. The old gentleman had long been noted as a very ardent ultra Democrat; in fact, a Copperhead. He had refused to preach under the stars and stripes, and was generally counted disloyal. On this occasion his daughter, who was with him, went shopping in Wabash, and in a dry goods store met a lady, the wife of a soldier who had just returned from Vicksburg, Mississippi. The minister's daughter wore a 'butternut' on her watch-chain, and, getting into an altercation with the soldier's wife, told her she was a 'Butternut,' and she 'thanked God for it;' whereupon the former snatched the offensive emblem from the chain, and, in so doing, broke it. The minister's daughter called upon her father for assistance, when, according to his statement, he was set upon and beaten by the surrounding crowd, and compelled to leave town in a carriage to avoid further injury. For this treatment, and the loss of $100 from his pocket during the row, he claimed $5000 damages.

"The parties against whom this action was brought admitted that the soldier's wife did remove the 'butternut,' but deny that they in any way ill-treated the old man or encouraged others to do so. The case came up in Logansport under a change of venue, and on the trial the plaintiff was represented by Milligan, of 'sons of Liberty' notoriety, and Coffroin, late Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of Indiana; while the defendant's counsel were Mr. Connor, of Wabash, and Messrs. Pratt and Chamberlain, of Logansport. The jury were out thirty-six hours, and at last returned a verdict for the plaintiff to the amount of $100, the amount of money lost, but nothing for the pin or wounded dignity. The defendants have filed a motion for a new trial."

REASONABLE ADVICE.—We recommend our young friends who are anxious to begin the croquet season to wait a little longer. To venture on the lawns in the present weather would be to commence an unpleasantly "croaky" season.

THE BRUTES!—First Benedict:—"Well, does this weather suit you?" Second ditto:—"Capital, capital! And you?" First ditto:—"I believe you—my wife has such a cold she can't speak!" Second ditto:—"So has mine!"

A FREE TRANSLATION—*By One who has Lost a Suit.*—De minimus non curat lex: "The law does not stick at trifles."

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts:—		
Commercial paper	$384,562'14	
Demand Loans	77,200'00	
		$461,762'14
Banking-House and Fixtures		27,674'85
Current Expenses and Taxes		23,481'58
Premiums		26,877'53
Revenue Stamps		1,010'22
Due from National Banks		242,315'26
Due from other Banks		10,068'99
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation		500,000'00
U. S. Bonds on hand		600'00
National Bank Notes		24,876'00
Fractional Currency		3,913'13
Legal-tender Notes	$171,823'00	
Compound Interest Notes	120,000'00	
		291,823'00
Total		$1,664,602'80

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000'00
Circulating Notes Outstanding		417,300'00
Individual Deposits	$513,840'94	
Due to National Banks	186,166'70	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,917'73	
		$701,925'37
Profits		45,177'43
Total		$1,664,602'80

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
CASHIER.

4 2 6t

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NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

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Terrific Earthquake at Mytelene—Over a Thousand Lives Lost—Heartrending Scene.

Mytelene (March 6) Correspondent, Levant Herald

On Thursday, the 6th, the weather had been close and unwholesomely hot; but, as this is generally the case with the south wind, which had been blowing for some time, nothing was thought of it, least of all was there any fear of what followed. Though volcanic, as is proved by the numerous hot springs, the island has not during the present generation been visited by earthquake; it was now, however, to have a terrible experience of the phenomenon. About 6 P. M. a sharp shock, lasting some fifteen or eighteen seconds, vibrated throughout the town, and before the fact was well realized was followed by a second, longer, and much more violent one. I happened at the moment to be down on the pier of the Austrian Lloyd's agency, and nearly half a minute before the shock was felt on shore saw the sea heave and foam out in the port as if a submarine explosion had taken place. Little time, however, was left for surprise. In much less time than I take to write it, the double thrill quivered through the town, and reeling like drunken men, whole blocks of solid stone houses collapsed as if they had been cardhouses. The offices of the agency and nearly all the adjoining buildings, including the Custom House, the Lighthouse office, and the large oil mill, thus fell. Up in the town entire streets similarly crumbled, burying their inhabitants by hundreds in the ruins. The fine old castle, the cathedral, the Governor's konak, the prison, the mosques, and I believe, all the consular residences, more or less yielded to the violence of the shock, and are for the most part mere heaps of ruins. The very solidity with which the town was built has aggravated the disastrous effects of the calamity a hundredfold, both as regards the loss of and destruction of property. The most complete ruin has fallen upon the lower part of the town, where the earth literally opened and swallowed a broad belt of building right up from the sea to the slope inland. At this point a permanent subsidence of the ground has taken place, and the sea has accordingly encroached far into what on Thursday afternoon was one of the busiest parts of Mytelene. In fact, to sum up the disaster, more than half of our beautiful town—the prettiest and most lively perhaps of all the Levant—is a desert of ruins. The worst part of the calamity is, of course, the loss of life. As yet we can only guess at the extent of this; but it is thought that from 800 to 1000 have perished, while as many more have been maimed and wounded in every way. Up till to-day 120 bodies have, I hear, been dug out of the safer ruins; but how many may be buried under others which are too dangerous to be approached can only be surmised. Such of the houses as are still standing have all been abandoned, and the whole surviving population is now scattered over the hill-sides and among the gardens outside the town—a few of them under such covers as they have been able to improvise, and the rest bivouacking without shelter of any kind. Any attempt to describe the scene would be useless. Heart-rending grief, panic, and confusion meet the eye on every side. Already the want of provisions is aggravating the distress, and only a speedy supply from Smyrna or the capital can avert great additional loss of life. One of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers, and a French gunboat from Smyrna, have landed a quantity of biscuit and some other stores, but in all not perhaps more than a day's food for the place. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Porte will at once send down tents, biscuits, and whatever other stores can be quickest got together. But not the town of Mytelene alone has suffered from this great calamity; it has scattered ruin and death throughout the whole northern part of the island. Hardly a village has escaped, and not merely property, but life has been destroyed in nearly the whole. Molivo has been all but entirely demolished, and several hundreds of its six or seven thousand inhabitants have, it is said, perished in the ruins. It is, in fact, no exaggeration to say that half the island has been laid waste, with a sacrifice of human life that may be reckoned by thousands. No such disaster has ever befallen Mytelene.

The Sub-Treasury—Ninety Tons of Coin in Safe.

The vaults of the United States Sub-Treasury are said to exceed in size those of the Bank of England. The strong and burglar-proof manner in which they have been constructed excites the admiration of all beholders. There are two of these immense vaults, one on each corner of the Pine street end of the rotunda. The rooms are, perhaps, twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide, and ten or twelve feet high. They contain no windows. There is but one door opening into each, and no gas-lights are kept burning inside.

The internal appearance of these vaults has a striking resemblance to a fashionable tomb in Greenwood Cemetery, rows of cases being arranged around the sides of the room, each about two feet square, with iron doors attached. There is one door for each case, and when the apartment has been filled with bags of gold or bundles of greenbacks, the doors are closed. Each case will contain half a million of dollars, put up in bags of five thousand dollars each. When a case is thus filled the door is closed, and a seal is affixed in the presence of the Naval Officer and the Surveyor of the Port. It takes one hundred bags to hold half a million of dollars. In the first vault entered there were seventy-two compartments arranged round the room, which formed a tier somewhat higher than a man's head.

Running over the top of these was a balcony with an iron railing in front. There was piled up in this balcony, in one heap, six millions of dollars in five and ten dollar bills, one-half million of dollars in internal revenue stamps, fifty thousand dollars in fractional currency, put in large paper boxes, and five and one-half millions in United States bonds.

The floor of the vault rests on thirty feet of solid masonry, from the ground up. On the top of this granite there are two feet of wrought iron, and between the iron plates a space filled up with bullets. If a rogue should succeed in boring through the granite and iron, the moment his drill touched a bullet, that would commence to revolve, and by the time he had penetrated it, another ball would drop in its place; in this way he would soon find that he had an endless job before him, and the attempt to get into the vault would have to be abandoned.

The sides and top of the room are composed of eight feet of granite and two of iron, arranged in the same manner as for the floor. This safe, as it is called, was invented by Mr. Isaiah Rogers. Mr. Rogers once remarked that if the people at the Treasury building should happen to get locked out of the safe, it would take him a month to break into it. A night watchman is kept to look after these strong boxes, but they are considered perfectly safe without him.

There are four doors to be opened, one after the other, before we can enter the safe. Each one of these doors weighs two tons, and contains locks of different patterns. A lever is so arranged that after the doors are closed, four large iron bolts are thrown across the floor-way, resting in sockets, which have been made in a pillar of wrought iron. If a thief should succeed in cutting the hinges of one of these doors, usually considered to be the most vulnerable point, the door would not drop down from its place, and nothing would be gained. Like the deacon's celebrated one-horse shay, these doors are made as strong in one part as in another, and the hinges show no signs of weakness. It would take a fearful earthquake to shake them down.

The second vault is much larger than the first one described, but just as difficult to get into. There are one hundred and twenty cases in this room, where gold can be put and sealed up. At the time we looked into a vault there were ninety tons, or forty-five millions of dollars in gold stowed in the room, and twenty millions in paper. The greenbacks, as they are paid into the Treasury, are put up in packages of one thousand bills each, all of the same denomination. A package of one dollar bills contains one thousand dollars; of five dollar bills, five thousand dollars; of five hundred dollar bills, five hundred thousand dollars, etc.

In one small box we were shown six small packages, each of which contained one million of dollars. Money is handled in the Treasury building in a wholesale manner, packing trunks standing about full of it, large willow baskets, on wheels, being used to carry it in, etc. The sight of it becomes so common that the clerks employed regard it with the utmost indifference, handling it as they ould so much brown paper.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $511,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8¶

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t12 31]

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3¶

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27¶

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

M U T U A L.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

F. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23]
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.

$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw¶ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25¶

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30¶

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NEW SPRING STYLES

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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CURTAIN MATERIALS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

WALL PAPERS.

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NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,

3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.



BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,

PUT UP AT

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NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 1 4m

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.

Jan. 23, Mary Ann Anderson, Administratrix of CHARLES ANDERSON, deceased.
" 23, Eugene Linnard, Administrator of EUPHEMIA DUNHAM, deceased.
" 25, John M. Read, Administrator of A. HAMILTON THOMSON, deceased.
" 26, Hetty Hasiem, Administratrix of HEDWIG BRANDSTETTER, deceased.
" 26, E. A. S. Carson and William Windle, Executors of JOSEPH CARSON, deceased.
" 27, John L. Phillips, Executor of CARRY ANN CAMPBELL, deceased.
" 27, Micajah Dobbins, Executor of ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, deceased.
" 27, George W. Schlecht, Executor of JOHN M. SCHLECHT, deceased.
" 28, William Lynch, Administrator of MICHAEL F. CRILLY, deceased.
Mar. 1, John H. Curtis, Trustee of ELIZABETH FENNER, deceased.
" 1, Austin W. Wood, Administrator of ERASTUS WOOD, deceased.
" 4, George Stewardson, Executor (as filed by his Executor) of MARGARET C. MEADE, deceased.
" 4, George C. Napheys, Administrator of GEORGE H. NAPHEYS, deceased.
" 4, Thomas T. Holme and John Tolbert, Executors of JAMES POLLETT, deceased.
" 5, Stacy B. Barcroft, Executor of DANIEL BRAY, deceased.
" 6, James Guthrie, Executor of JOSEPH ACHUFF, deceased.
" 6, Elizabeth Brooke, et al., Executors of SAMUEL BROOKE, deceased.
" 6, Lydia H. Winslow, Administratrix of MARY L. WINSLOW, deceased.
" 8, James S. Redfield, Administrator of WILLIAM REDFIELD, deceased.
" 9, Samuel R. Erven and James P. Gregory, Executors of MICHAEL LARKIN, deceased.
" 11, William C. Randolph, Administrator of WILLIAM BURNS, deceased.
" 11, Caroline Eckstein, Executrix of JOHN KRAUSZ, deceased.
" 11, William A. and Anthony S. Ruffner, Executors of ANTHONY RUFFNER, deceased.
" 13, James Craig and Catharine Shoemaker, Administrators of N. KLINE SHOEMAKER deceased.
" 13, Thomas Williams Jr., Administrator of BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 13, Emma M. Wilson, Guardian of ELLA WILSON, late a minor.
" 14, Rosina Paravicini, Administratrix of JOHN PARAVICINI, deceased.
" 14, Peter Tanney, Administrator of ARTHUR TANNEY, deceased.
" 14, Anna R. Wilson, Administratrix of JOSEPH T. WILSON, deceased.
" 14, William Reed, Administrator of MARGARET WOOD, deceased.
" 14, Margaret Magee, Administratrix of JAMES MAGEE, deceased.
" 15, Edward S. Campbell, Executor of PAULINA S. L. LIBE, deceased.
" 16, Benjamin Little, Administrator of CHRISTIAN BOLDE, deceased.
" 16, F. L. Seuerwein, Administrator of JACOB FRAUTH, deceased.
" 16, Sarah Paul, Administratrix of HARRIET WILSON, deceased.
" 18, Anna C. Duncan, et al., Executors of WILLIAM DUNCAN, deceased.
" 18, Patrick Kelly, Administrator of WILLIAM KELLY, deceased.
" 19, Catharine Schrack and Martin Buehler, Executors of CHRISTIAN SCHRACK, deceased.
" 19, George S. James, Administrator of RACHEL DENESENCE, deceased.
" 19, Joseph A. Collins, Administrator of THOMAS H. PIERCE, deceased.
" 19, Joseph Rost and William McMahon, Executors of JOHN McCLAIN, deceased.
" 19, Ann E. Putt, et al., Executors of FRANCIS PUTT, deceased.
" 19, Nicholas Grim, et al., Executors and Trustees of JOHN GRIM, deceased.
" 20, Gustav A. Saling, Administrator of JUSTUS VON BOYNEBURGK, deceased.
" 20, John A. Schulte, Administrator of CHRISTIAN GUTH, deceased.
" 20, John Williams, Administrator c. t. a. of ALBERT COFFIN, deceased.
" 20, John and David Sellers, Executors of MARY S. BUNTING, deceased.
" 20, Thomas Williams, Jr., Administrator of DAVID E. WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 21, John Colhoun, Administrator of HUGH COLHOUN, deceased.
" 21, Aubrey H. Smith, Administrator of WILLIAM B. GRIER, M. D., deceased.
" 22, David R. Perkenpine, Executor of MARGARET PERKENPINE, deceased.
" 22, Thomas Cochran, Trustee of BARBARA NEILL, deceased.
" 22, Elizabeth Hazley, Administratrix of WILLIAM HAZLEY, deceased.
" 22, Joseph Hodgson, Administrator c. t. a. of MATILDA B. HODGSON, deceased.
" 23, Henry W. Brenner, Executor of FREDERICK BRENNER, deceased.
" 23, Ada F. Wieman (late Campbell), Administratrix of WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, deceased.
" 23, Peter C. Van Blunk, Executor of HANNAH NAPIER, deceased.
" 25, William M. David, et al., Trustees of JEANETTE S. WOODWARD, deceased.
" 25, Ann P. Woodward, Guardian of LEONIDAS S. WOODWARD, late a minor.
" 26, Charles Robbins, Executor of MARGARET YONKER, deceased.
" 26, Edward N. Wright and Joseph Austin Spencer, Executors of PETER ROVOUDT, deceased.
" 26, Hannah Walters, Executrix of JOHN KLOTZ, deceased.
" 28, A. W. Corgee, Administrator of JOHN MORRIS TAYLOR, deceased.
" 28, Humphrey Sullivan, Sr., and Ellen Robinson, Administrators of JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, deceased.
" 28, Maria Borzell, Executrix of GEORGE A. BORZELL, deceased.
" 28, Mary Ball, Administratrix of WILLIAM BALL, deceased.
" 28, Daniel and Isaac Epler, Executors of GEORGE B. EPLER, deceased.
" 28, Sophia Digman, Administratrix of JOHN DIGMAN, deceased.
" 28, Annie E. Stewart, Guardian of HENRY O. STEWART, minor child of JAMES A. STEWART, deceased.
" 28, W. Heyward Drayton, Executor and Trustee of PERCIVAL DRAYTON, deceased.
" 28, Emily Louderback, Administratrix of the Estate of MATTHIAS LOUDERBACK, deceased.
" 28, Ann M. Ducachet and Edward Shippen, Administrators of Rev. HENRY W. DUCACHET, deceased.

3 29 f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Estate of JOSEPH PARKER, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of Joseph Parker, Edward T. Parker, and John M. Ogden, executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Parker, deceased, and to report distribution of the Balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 9, A. D. 1867, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at his office, No. 402 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 29 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1866, No. 84. In Divorce. AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER. To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—Sir:—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the above case will be taken before E. K. NICHOLS, Esq., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber, No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED. DITTMANN, Attorney for Libellant.

4 4 15t*

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

No. 32 S. THIRD Street,

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States 3 9 1m



T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.

(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, March 30, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

8 dozen Brass Case Locks (wardrobe), 3 inch.
4 dozen (each) Brass Desk Locks, 2 and 3 tumbler, 2½ inch and 3 inch.
150 lbs. Chrome Green in Oil, in 1, 2 and 5 lb. cans.
75 lbs. Chrome Green "Dry."
1 gross (each) Brass Butts, "Narrow," 3 in. and 3½ in.
1200 feet Window Glass, 300 10 x 12, 200 10 x 14, 100 10 x 16, 100 10 x 18, 100 14 x 18, 200 16 x 20, 200 18 x 24.
6 dozen each, Chest Handles, "flush," 3½ x 4½ in. and 3 x 4 in.
1 gross smooth Bastard Files, 6 doz. 12 in., 4 doz. 12 in., and 2 doz. 16 in.
350 gallons Spirits of Turpentine.
2 gross Packing Bottles, 1 gross 1 lb., and 1 gross ½ lb.
1 gross Bottle Corks, "good."
1 gross Vial Corks, "large."
300 lbs. Flaxseed Meal.
48 bottles Powell's Liniment, not "Embrocation."
400 gallons Coal Oil.
300 gallons Sperm Oil.
100 gallons Neats-foot Oil.
160 gallons Linseed Oil, "raw."
120 gallons Linseed Oil, "boiled."
40 gallons Olive Oil.
80 gallons Alcohol.
8 dozen Brushes, Paint, 6⁰, "Clintons."
6 dozen Brushes, Paint, 5⁰, "Clintons."
5 dozen Sash Tools, No. 8.
8 dozen Sash Tools, No. 6.
250 Corn Brooms.
350 Stable Brooms.
18 gross Files, "Handsaw," 3—3 in.; 3—3½ in.; 5—4 in.; 5—5 in.; and 2—5½ in.
75 lbs. Irish Glue, "light."
15,000 lbs. Nails, Cut—6000 10d.; 6000 3d.; 3000 6d.
50 lbs., each, Finishing Nails, ½ in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., and 1¾ in.
3 dozen Buck Saws.
2 dozen Chamois Skins.
12,000 lbs. White Lead, in Oil, "Lewis," 40 kegs—25 lbs.; 60 kegs—50 lbs; 80 kegs—100 lbs.
250 lbs. Putty, in 25-lb. kegs.
50 lbs. Red Lead, in Oil, 4 kegs—25 lbs; 4 kegs 100 lbs.
100 lbs. Red Lead, "Dry," in 25-lb kegs.
44 gallons Copal Varnish, "Coach-body," extra.
84 gallons Copal Varnish, No. 1.
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Burnt in Oil," in 1 and 2-lb. cans.
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Raw in Oil," in 1 and 2-lb. cans.
50 lbs. Drop Black.
2 pieces Ratinet, "Blue."
75 lbs. Why Lead, "Dry," in 5-lb. papers.
100 lbs. Black Paint, in 1, 2, and 5-lb. cans.
1 dozen Varnish Brushes, 2⁰, "Oval."

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this Office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Bvt. Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster,
3 30 5t Bvt. Major U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General. On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 t4 10

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., April 2, 1867.

Sealed Proposals invited and will be received at this office until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., April 15, 1867, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of one hundred (100) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
4 4 9t Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.



HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1866; May 1, 1866.



Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1¶

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey,
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 13.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¶ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¶ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going Steamship

HAVANA,

2000 Tons Burden,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent Steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers.

A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.

Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,
Or to the
PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY
3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, April 6
EDINBURGH	Wednesday, April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, April 13
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, April 17
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, April 20

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7¶ No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¶ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1¶ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,
3 18 tA11 Chief of Bureau.

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

SOLD BY

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

m No. 232 North SECOND Street

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Will be furnished by the undersigned, at the lowest market price, without commission, in sums to suit purchasers:—

P. H. BRICE & CO.
GAW, BACON & CO.
T. WHELEN & CO.
COOPER & GRAFF.
JAMES HOPKINS & CO.
C. D'INVILLIERS & CO.
BOWEN & FOX.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.
F. I. SYLVESTER.
H. L. FELL & BROTHER.
JOHN MOSS, JR.
LEVY & DOUGLASS.
CARSON & GRAHAM.
FISHER & BROTHER.
R. ELLIS & CO.
4 3 lm] SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit purchasers:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
4 3 lm] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN

FOR SALE BY

JOHNSON & TINGLEY,

STOCK BROKERS,

NO. 134 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STOCKS AND LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD in New York and Philadelphia. 4 2 6t

NEW $23,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
4 3 lm] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW SIX PER CENT. LOAN

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Free of all State, County and Municipal Taxes.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,
Stock Commission Brokers,
4 3 1w] NO. 15 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA

6 PER CENT. LOAN,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

For Sale, Without Commission,

BY

J. E. RIDGWAY,

BANKER,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEEB.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
RIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
GEORGE J. BOYD.
BARKER, BROS. & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFF.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
BULL & NORTH.
4 3 lm] S. HARVEY THOMAS.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1j

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, by

COCHRAN & GOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

4 3 1m] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

4 5 12trp NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

S. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes of small size for Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 18mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NEW STYLES OF

TEA SETS AND ICE PITCHERS,

Very Beautiful in Design and Finish.

ALL PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

MEAD & CO.,

4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER PLATED-WARE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ESTATE OF S. M. DUBS.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES, Etc., Trustees for SUSAN M. DUBS, under the will of WILLIAM J. DUBS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. at No. 304 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOHN CLAYTON,
4 5 mw 5t* Auditor.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS SILKS!

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE CHEAP

SPRING SILKS,

AT $1·00 PER YARD.

POPLINETTES, NEW SHADES, 63 CENTS.
MELANGE FOR TOURISTS, 75 CENTS.
CHINTZ FIGURED PERCALES.
PLAIN GROUND PERCALES.
FIGURED PIQUES, $1·00.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR

UNRIVALLED ASSORTMENT.

FANCY CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.
FANCY CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S WEAR.
MIXED GOODS FOR BUSINESS SUITS.
FINE FRENCH CASSIMERES.
FINE FRENCH CLOTHS.

House-Furnishing Dry Goods.

BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS.
WIDE LINEN SHEETINGS.
PILLOW LINENS.
200 DOZEN NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
LINEN HUCKABACKS 25 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS.

10-4 UTICA SHEETING,
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETING,
11-4 HUGUENOT SHEETING,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
FINE SHIRTINGS,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 8mrps PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. SHERARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

HAVE NOW OPEN

TABLE LINENS AND CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
LINENS,
DIAPERS,
SHEETING MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC.,

Which they will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

1867.—DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS

JUST OPENED AT THORNLEY'S,

1 case of superior HOOP SKIRTS, best styles and makes, at prices from $1 up to $3·25.

One lot of beautiful SPRING CLOTHS,
Several lots very desirable CASSIMERES,
Splendid SILK POPLINS in plaids and stripes.
Very heavy rich BLACK SILKS,
Double width fine PLAID GOODS for children,
FRENCH CHINTZES, PERCALES, PIQUES, DELAINES, Etc.

LINEN GOODS AND FLANNELS,

Power-loom Table Linens, specially desirable,
Rich Satin Damask Table Linens, beautiful,
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Diapers, Crashes, etc.
Best makes of Shirting and Sheeting Linens,
Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Quilts, and White Goods generally, at the very lowest possible prices.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 16 3mlp

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
2 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE.
[2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT

HAVE JUST OPENED

A large lot of Bird-Eye Linen, at 28 cents per yard.
Yard wide Bird-Eye Linen, 40 and 50 cents.
Fine Quality Bird-Eye Linens and Scotch Diaper.
A cheap lot of Table Linens, 37½ and 55 cents.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Bargains in Napkins and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
White Piques, very cheap.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
Bargains in Black Alpacas, Colored Alpacas, and Mohairs.
Fine quality French Percales.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Glove Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs; Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, Suspenders, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, $1·25 per pair. Hoop Skirts, best quality, steel. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

One case Water Twist Bleached Muslins, 20 cents per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25 cents, etc.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15 cents.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25 cents.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Forrestdale, Superior Shirting, etc. etc.
Best makes of Unbleached Muslins.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.

Nainsook Muslins, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50 cents, etc.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 37, 45, 50, 60, and 65 cents.
Very fine Swiss Mulls, cheap.
Job lot Shirred Muslins, 75 cents, worth $1.
Very fine Striped Nainsooks.
Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs from Auction.
Boys' Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Plain Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored and Bordered Hdkfs., etc. etc.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
All-wool and Domet Flannels, cheap.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Delaines, Calicoes, Black Alpacas, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

CLOAK OPENING.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL HAVE THEIR OPENING OF

SILK and CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

On Thursday, the 4th. [4 2 3t

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.

27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE RAC.

25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE,

NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION.

This House, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the best establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.

In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of—

SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS, WOOLLENS,
LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES
FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS,
GLOVES, RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE. [3 13 6m*

RE-OPENING OF MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,
"GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,
3 22 1mw2m "Lately of New York.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mw2m No. 818 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING ASSORTMENT

OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS,

For Household Use, at Reduced Prices,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long, QUILTS, COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, BORDERED TOWELS, BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC.

Also, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, a lot of

VERY CHEAP HEAVY HUCK TOWEL LINGS

EMBROIDERED TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

3 27 10t] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING

OF

1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING STYLES BONNETS

OPENING THIS DAY.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

3 25 2m

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

ZEPHYR WORSTED, NOTIONS, AND SMALL WARES

Also opened lately,

A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.

Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwfsp2m

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

M. BERNHEIM,

Having reopened the Store

NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES

STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 3 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18]

OPENING DAY.—The best place to buy Pattern Bonnets, Dress Caps, French Flowers, Straw Goods and a full line of Millinery Trimmings, is at THOMAS MORGAN'S GREAT CENTRAL MILLINERY HOUSE. Wholesale Department, No. 72 N. FOURTH Street, Retail Department, No. 408 ARCH Street. 4 1 6t*

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7t

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 8, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also a large assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which we would call the attention of the trade. [4 4 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 8, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready on morning of sale. [4 2 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

April 9, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale.

Also, 200 cases men's and boys' hats and caps in large variety. [4 3 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,

April 11, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [4 5 6t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
April 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.

THIRD STREET, No. 334, south of Callowhill street.
DILLWYN STREET, No. 346, Brick Factory.
NOBLE STREET, No. 125, Brick Dwelling.
NOBLE STREET, Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, and 123, Brick Dwellings.
NOBLE AND FRONT STREETS, Store and Dwelling.
FRONT STREET, No. 562, Bakery.
SIXTH AND MASTER STREETS, N. E. corner, large and valuable Lot.
MASTER AND RANDOLPH STREETS, N. W corner, valuable Lot.
MARIA STREET, No. 445, Modern Dwelling.
OLIVE STREET, No. 1033, Modern Dwelling.
TWENTY-FIRST AND SUMMER STREETS, N. W. corner, Store and Dwelling.
SIXTH STREET, No. 122, Valuable Store.
BROAD STREET, Valuable Building Lots.
JEFFERSON STREET, Valuable Lots.
GROUND-RENTS, $210 and $90 a year.
CARPENTER STREET, No. 407, Frame Dwelling.
TENTH AND BROWN STREETS, S. W. corner, Modern Dwelling.
TORRESDALE, Elegant Country Seat and Farm of 80 acres.
CHESNUT STREET, Valuable Lot.
MARKET STREET, No. 1920, Business Location.
MARKET STREET, No. 110, Store.
WALNUT STREET, No. 1225, Modern Residence.
BROAD STREET, above Arch, Building Lot.
CYPRESS STREET, No. 340, Brick Dwelling.
FOURTH STREET, No. 228, Valuable Dwelling.
FISHER'S LANE, Handsome Country Residence.
TWENTY-FIRST AND FINE STREETS, S. E. corner, Store and Dwelling.
BALTIMORE Avenue, No. 3912, Handsome Cottage.
WALNUT STREET, No. 1021, Valuable Lot and Dwellings. 4 5 3t

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Tuesday, April 9,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

12 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
48 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad Co.
16 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.
22 shares Anti-Incrustation Co.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
8 shares Southern Transportation Co.
30 shares Empire Transportation Co.
150 shares Union Transportation Co.
$300 Huntingdon Broad Top Mine Loan, 7 per cent.
1 share Amateur Drawing Room.
4500 shares Leading Creek Oil Co., of Ohio.
500 shares McClintock Oil Co.
25 shares Eagle Gold Mining Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library. [4 5 3t
$2500 First Mortgage 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of the Pennsylvania Mining Company of Michigan, due January 1, 1870.
2250 shares Shady Grove Oil Company.
200 shares Reinhard Oil Company.

Executors' Sale, No. 1228 Chesnut street—Estate of N. Perelli, deceased.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHICKERING PIANO, VERY VALUABLE MUSIC, FINE BRUSSELS CARPET, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

8th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1228 Chesnut street, second floor. [4 3 2t

May be examined on morning of sale, at 8 o'clock.

Sale at No. 1119 Spring Garden street.

VERY SUPERIOR FURNITURE, LACE WINDOW CURTAINS, ELEGANT BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC. ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

April 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1119 Spring Garden street, by catalogue. [4 5 3t

May be examined on morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

Sale No. 2006 Mount Vernon street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, TAPESTRY CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

10th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2006 Mount Vernon street, by catalogue. [4 5 4t

May be seen early on the morning of sale.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

SALE ON MONDAY, April 8, will include
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of George Emerick, deceased. Established Tavern Stand, corner of RIDGE Avenue and SEVENTEENTH Streets
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1630 North THIRTEENTH Street.
GERMANTOWN—Seven Elegant Building Sites, East WALNUT Lane, East TULPEHOCKEN and MORTON Streets.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING—No. 2129 LOCUST Street.
CENTRE COUNTY—Two Tracts of Land, Upper Bald Eagle township, near Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.
TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1253 and 1255 SHIPPEN Street. 3 29 4 21s

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—We are authorized to announce a special sale of fine French artistic bronzes, China, and bisquet ornaments, alabaster urns, vases and figures, amarmo and agate vases, etc. etc., the importation of Messrs. Vitti Bros. (late Vito Vitti & Sons), to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, in the course of a few days. This collection will embrace an unusual and fine one, and will be well worthy the attention of lovers of art and *virtu*. 4 5

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

A. D'HUYVETTER'S FOURTH SALE OF HIGHEST CLASS PAINTINGS AND LAST SALE OF THE SEASON AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by A. D'Huyvetter, Antwerp, to sell by auction,

On Thursday and Friday, April 4 and 5,
At 7½ o'clock, his entire invoice of
HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS,

selected with great care and judgment from undoubted sources, including many important and well-known works of highly esteemed and eminent artists of the English, French, Dusseldorf, and Flemish schools.

The Paintings will be on view, *free*, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts on Monday morning, April 1, and remain open day and evening until nights of sale.

Sale peremptory. [3 29 7t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 23 1t

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.